Calendar No. 2047

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2024

EFTALIA G. STATHIS AND ARIADNI VASSILIKI G. STATHIS

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 911]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 911) for the relief of Eftalia G. Stathis and Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Eftalia G. Stathis and Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis. The bill provides for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are 26- and 23-year-old sisters, natives and citizens of Greece, who last entered the United States on November 29, 1949, and May 5, 1954, as a visitor and member of the crew, respectively. Their mother is a physician and is a lawful permanent resident of the United States. Their stepfather is a citizen of the United States. The eldest sister is employed as a laboratory technician at Doctors Hospital in Washington, D. C., and the younger sister is employed as a saleslady at a department store, her usual profession being that of a nurse. The beneficiaries reside with their mother and stepfather.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Letters, with attached memorandums, dated January 19, 1954, and August 9, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization relating to similar bills then pending for the relief of the beneficiaries, read as follows:

JANUARY 19, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 2524) for the relief of Dora Papara, and her daughter, Ethel Stathis Papara, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Washington, D. C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiaries permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that two numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

ARGYLE R. MACKEY,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE DORA PAPARA, AND HER DAUGHTER, ETHEL STATHIS PAPARA, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 2524

Dora Papara was born in Volos, Greece, on March 29, 1909, and her daughter, Ethel Stathis Papara, in Athens, Greece, on September 29, 1929. They are citizens of Greece. Dora Papara entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on September 26, 1949, destined to the University of Pennsylvania. She was admitted as a visitor for a period of 6 months and received an extension of stay to December 30, 1950. Her status was subsequently changed to that of student, and she was granted extensions of stay, the last of which expired on May 31, 1952. Ethel Papara entered this country at New York, N. Y., on November 29, 1949. She was admitted as a visitor until May 28, 1950, and granted extensions of stay, the last of which expired on June 15, 1952. Dora Papara and her daughter were directed to effect their departure from the United States by November 1, 1952, and August 3, 1953, respectively. They are subject to deportation.

Dora Papara graduated from the University of Athens (Greece) in 1933. She is a doctor of medicine and had served as a subdirectress in the Public Asylum of Athens, Greece, from 1933 until 1949, when she departed for the United States. Dora Papara attended the graduate school of medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and since Septem-

ber 1953 has been attending the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Miss Ethel Papara graduated from high school in Athens, Greece. Since her entry into the United States she has attended the University of Pennsylvania and the Temple University in Philadelphia. She is presently attending night classes at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Ethel Papara is employed as a laboratory technician at the Doctors Hospital in this city. She receives a monthly salary of $200. Dr. Dora Papara is not gainfully employed.

Dr. Papara obtained a divorce from her husband in Greece. She has not remarried. She has another daughter, age 20, residing in Athens, Greece. Dr. Papara's mother and a brother also reside in Athens. Her father died in that country. Ethel Papara has never married. The beneficiaries have no relatives in the United States. They reside at the Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., *August 9, 1954.*

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3523) for the relief of Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Washington, D. C., field office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien the status of a permanent resident upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ARIADNI VASSILIKI G. STATHIS, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3523

Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis, also known as Vassiliki Ariadni Stathe, a Greek subject, was born in Athens, Greece, July 25, 1932. Her last residence abroad was Athens, Greece. Her only entry into the United States occurred on May 5, 1954 at New York, N. Y., aboard the steamship *Olympia* as a member of the crew in the capacity of a nurse. Subject was admitted to the United States for a period of 29 days, which admittance expired June 3, 1954. She never applied for or received an extension of her temporary stay in the United States. Deportation proceedings have been instituted on the ground that after admission to the United States

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

as a seaman, she remained in the United States longer than permitted.

Miss Stathis is presently employed at the Garfinckel Department Store in the capacity of saleslady earning approximately $50 a week. Miss Stathis prior to coming to the United States was employed as a nurse in a mental institution in Athens, Greece. Miss Stathis is unmarried and has no one dependent upon her for support. Miss Stathis' father, George S. Stathis, resides in Greece. Miss Stathis has always resided in Greece. She attended the Athens University for 2 years prior to coming to the United States. Miss Stathis' close relatives residing in the United States are her mother, Mrs. Dora P. Nicholson, and her sister, Ethel G. Stathis. The beneficiary's stepfather, Soterios Nicholson, is an attorney in Washington, D. C.

S. 2524, as introduced in the 83d Congress, included the mother of the beneficiaries of the instant bill. However, she has since married a citizen of the United States and adjusted her status to that of a lawful permanent resident.

Senator Dennis Chavez, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and statements in support of the bill, among which are the following:

EFTHALIA (ETHEL) G. STATHIS

Entered United States on November 29, 1949, steamship *New Ellas* (Hoboken, N. J.), New York, as a visitor for 6 months as a nonimmigrant, class 3–2, on a passport from Athens, Greece, issued August 25, 1949, No. 8703 with visa No. 167, from the American consul in Athens, visitor's permit V–966221.

She was born September 29, 1929, Athens, Greece. She was first with me in Philadelphia, Pa., and since July 1953 she has lived with me and my husband, in Washington, D. C., address being suite 215, Burlington Hotel. She now works at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., as a medical technician in the chemistry laboratory.

Her nearest relatives are:

Dora Papara-Nicholson, M. D., mother, assistant professor, anatomy department, Medical School, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Stepfather, Soterios Nicholson, attorney at law, suite 215, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C. Born in Greece; came to the United States in 1903; naturalized 1910 (see Who's Who in America).

Sister; Ariadni-Vassiliki G. Stathis, living at same address as mother and stepfather.

Report in detail

After her entry she was followed up by different doctors studying for extreme darkness of her skin (November 1949–June 1950; see Dr. Collas' certification). Her studies for adrenal insufficiency and for hepatic functions has been found to be normal and she has been permitted to go ahead with her own studies and education. She asked for an extension to stay and study from Immigration. The extension was given on a temporary visitor's basis for 6 months, July 10 until November 1950. Due to her linguistic difficulties she

was by the university allowed to take the 2 years' practical course of medical technologist first, and thereafter to complete 2 years' college education (see certificates of J. Harold Austin, M. D., and Robert Norris, M. D.).

In spite that her course would continue to June 1952 an extension from Immigration was granted still as a visitor to June 1951, due to the fact that her application for a change of status to a student had been denied because the 2-year course did not lead to a degree, as was the requirement of the law. But her college education was postponed for 2 years, as above mentioned.

After new efforts the Immigration on June 21, 1951, again granted an extension until December 1951.

On September 30, 1951, I addressed to Mr. John W. Gibbons, chairman of the Displaced Persons Committee, to help me secure a new extension for Ethel on the basis of "visitor." We could not have an extension as a student because her practical training did not lead to a degree but we could not have extension of visitor also for more than 2 years as the Immigration's justification. The extension which was granted in November 1951 until June 1952 was under the condition that we pay a $500 bond. That was impossible for us because I was on a monthly fellowship and Ethel was not on salary. New efforts of Mr. Gibbons avoided the bond, otherwise we could not have paid our tuition and have enough to live on.

In the summer 1952 as was prearranged from the beginning, Ethel made appropriate efforts to be accepted to the Temple University on a 4-year program in medical technology, leading to the degree of bachelor of science. To secure her tuition she had to work on a full-time basis during the summer and on a part-time basis during the winter (see certificates of John M. Rhoads, registrar of Temple University; John G. Reinhold, M. D.; Robert H. Hamilton, M. D.; J. H. Boutwoll, M. D.; and John G. Berrier, registrar). After June 1952, Ethel was still under pressure of the Immigration for an extension due to the fact that the formalities of admission to Temple University was only available until the end of September (tests, etc.). On June 4, 1952, only a temporary stay again was granted and on a new application for a change of status to that of a student after her formal admission in October 1952 has never been acknowledged one way or the other.

This uncertainty of her status and our agonizing efforts and long correspondence with Immigration direct and through friends, has seriously interfered with the work and study, as much for me as for her. She became discouraged and depressed so much that it affected the credits of college work.

In 1953 I decided to marry Mr. Soterios Nicholson, make a happy family for Ethel here, as well as for my daughter Ary, who was still in Athens trying to complete her high-school education, and stay permanently in the United States.

In May 1953, we came down from Philadelphia for permanent residence in Washington and Ethel was admitted to George Washington University for the year 1953–54 (see certificate of H. G. Sutton, director of admissions, July 28, 1953). Because of the law which requires for college credits, Ethel had to start with the junior college to make up here college abilities which had been diminished as above, because of the insecurity, stress, and pressure from the outcome of the decision of Immigration.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

In July and August 1953, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Nicholson, her extension of stay was denied, and at that time, July 27, 1953, Mr. Nicholson to stop this agonizing situation addressed Senator Gillette for help and relief and the law S. 2524, 83d Congress, was introduced in our behalf.

August 12, 1953, Ethel had a hearing at Immigration, Philadelphia, which through the efforts of Mr. Nicholson finally took place here in Washington. Another attempt by Mr. Nicholson on August 5, 1953, requesting review of decision denying extension of stay was unsuccessful.

All this correspondence back and forth in an atmosphere of tension, fear, and insecurity had made Ethel to finally give up school, saying, "it was not worthwhile to attempt anything before she knew that she is free to stay and be educated because otherwise Immigration makes her a poor student, reminding her of the dark years of occupation and war, persecution, and investigations of all sorts."

When the new 84th Congress came, Senator Chavez became the second humanitarian, reintroducing the private bill S. 911 to continue the temporary relief that Senator Gillette had been kind enough to start.

Ethel was really completely recuperated from her agonies and fears, feeling secure that the American Congress would never harm her and separate her from her mother and started to make real plans for her future education. She was working continuously in the Doctors' Hospital because she felt obliged to contribute to our family, at least, not to make a burden on us, collecting money for her tuition for the future, etc. She kept Immigration informed regularly regarding her address, work, and movements.

On June 21, 1955, and out of the clear sky, in spite of the pending law and decision of the Congress, Ethel was served with a "warrant of arrest of alien" and called for a new hearing on July 6, 1955. Since Ethel is again depressed, repeating to us "what's the use, mother—you see for our generation the occupation will never stop." She is really in stress because she deeply loves America and she wants to stay, and she is fearful that we will be separated again. She does not like to make any plans for her education any more and the whole family is unhappy.

Certainly, if Ethel was of a lower social level or standard, she could, by a hurrying marriage, change completely her status, but, as she put it, she is decent enough to avoid this last humiliation. She is really unhappy as to the outcome of her future.

We know that we are followed unfortunately by the formality of the new law of immigration, which is not as liberal as the previous one, but it is the law of the United States and we have to respect it.

We ask only for the Congress which is formed by good-hearted Americans, through their decision, to protect her and give her relief from this inhuman separation.

ARIADNI-VASSILIKI G. STATHIS

Entered the United States in New York on May 5, 1954, under the written permission of the Immigration to land for 27 days, No. S. 1587810 issued May 5, 1954. She was a nurse on steamship *Olympia*, arriving in New York on May 4, 1954.

She has a Greek passport, No. 6828; she holds seamen's identifica-

tion card. She was permitted to land on account of her health for a complete checkup. She was undernourished by 63 pounds because of ulcers due to a stress of 4 years' separation from me, loneliness, and adverse financial situation. She now lives with me and my husband in Washington, D. C., suite 215, Burlington Hotel.

Her nearest and only relatives are:

Dora Papara-Nicholson, M. D., mother, assistant professor, anatomy department, Medical School, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Stepfather, Soterios Nicholson, attorney at law, suite 215, Burlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.; born in Greece; came to the United States in 1903; naturalized in 1910 (see Who's Who in America).

Sister, Efthalia (Erhel) G. Stathis, living at same address as her mother and stepfather.

Report in detail

In Athens she was obliged to live with her grandmother at her mental hospital, because my house in Athens was taken away since the winter of 1951–52, in spite of the fact that I was on leave of absence from my Government, because my landlady's rationale was that "being in America I must make dollars, so I do not need to be protected by the housing law as a civil servant of the Greek Government," from which I resigned only after my recent marriage.

She could not come to America to study and stay with me because at that time I did not have a home, living as a graduate student in Philadelphia under a fellowship. She could not come even when Miss R. Gallaida, an American friend from New York, had sponsored her entire education here. I met Miss Gallaida back in Athens when we both worked in the reconstruction. She was in the Greek war relief and I was with the Greek Government, Department of Health and Welfare. She could not come even after I had made a family and a home for her by my marriage. As you see, the strict letter of the law did not permit the consul to give even a temporary permit to come and see us even after 4 years of separation; she stayed there exiled by herself with the only memories the bitter experiences of the dark 5 years of war, occupation, communistic revolution, and persecutions of all kinds in which myself mostly and my whole family suffered.

Finally she decided to react and start working for herself. She had chosen mainly to be a nurse, because of her experience and past training she had as a volunteer and professional during the war and she chose to be a nurse on a ship, accepting even washing the floors of the ship hospital, just to have as reward the possibility to come every 2 months to see me. She became physically run down because for sure she was not accustomed to such a hardship. She was brought up with a governess and servants; she speaks three languages, French, German, English—except of her own language. She was really valuable for her services on the ship. And she was really happy to be able to travel back and forth. She was too young and unaware to appreciate the dangers to which she had thrown her health. When I saw her at her first trip to America on the 4th of May 1954, I was terrified. She looked worse than during the starvation period of the occupation. She was just skin and bones. I have photographs to

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

prove she was not herself any more. I rushed her to Dr. K. Zongos, on May 6, 1954, in New York, and he pleaded with me to take into consideration that Ary was in a serious condition and not to permit her to work in such heavy duty before she had proper medical care, diet, and complete rest, and further medical examination.

She was ordered by this doctor to stay off the ship and we took the permission from Immigration for landing for 27 days. I brought her to Washington, where the rest of the doctors also urged me to give her medical care. That is why, before the permission expired, we pleaded to Senator Gillette for the favor to introduce for her a private bill, S. 3525, May 27, 1954, to give her the relief of staying, but mainly to save her from the humiliation of the formalities of immigration.

Unfortunately, in spite of this private bill, Ary has experienced the bitterness of being served with a "warrant of arrest of alien." She had a long hearing at the office of Immigration; she was placed under probation after lots of efforts; she had to report every week to the deportation officer, until through efforts and the friendly consideration of Immigration, the appearance was reduced for every month and as the strict formality of the new states she is required to appear personally on the 17th day of every month, and her stepfather under whose supervision she is placed, has to send a written statement every 15th day of the month about Ary, so that the whole family lives under the anxiety someone will forget the date of the appearance or the written report from the one or the other daughter. It is really a very unpleasant situation. We fully recognize that those are the requirements of the law of the United States which we have to respect and obey. And that could be very easy if in the past my daughters and myself had not suffered so much and created in their souls the inferiority complex to report as common criminals and to live in an atmosphere of insecurity, fear, and anxiety that some day they will forget the date to report and cause them more humiliation and troubles.

When the new Congress was formed Senator Chavez became the second humanitarian protector for Ary, including her in the same law of her sister Ethel, No. S. 911. Now it is only through a favorable decision of this Congress that she can be protected and given relief from this inhuman separation.

ORDER OF AHEPA,
Washington, D. C., July 12, 1955.

Hon. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: Reference is made to Senate bill No. 911, introduced by you for the relief of Euthalia G. Stathis and Ariadni Vassiliki G. Stathis, which has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration.

Dr. Dora Papara Nicholson, mother of the foregoing beneficiaries, is the wife of Mr. Soterios Nicholson, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Nicholson, a permanent resident of the United States, came to this country in 1949 following a distinguished career in medicine in Greece. She is now an assistant research professor of anatomy at the George Washington University under research grant No. B798(R) United States Public Health.

Mr. Nicholson has been a resident of the District of Columbia for a number of years and a respected member of the legal profession. He has served the Order of Ahepa in many outstanding capacities in numerous fraternal, charitable, and civic undertakings. He is well known for his intense activities in the civic affairs of the District of Columbia.

It is my privilege, on behalf of the organization, to earnestly recommend favorable consideration and action on the aforementioned bill. The preservation of the family status would enable Dr. Nicholson to continue her important work without the anxiety and stress that a parent feels for her children.

A review of the documents contained in your files will, I am certain, reveal that the beneficiaries are of the most desirable class of immigrants in accordance with the laws and policies of our country.

Trusting that the committee will give this matter every favorable consideration, I am,

Very truly yours,

ANDREW D. VOZEOLAS,
Executive Secretary.

ADV: ck

OSCAR B. HUNTER MEMORIAL LABORATORY,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1956.

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: It has been brought to my attention that Ethel Papara, who is working for me in the laboratory at Doctors Hospital of this city, is seeking citizenship under a private bill.

In this regard I would like to strongly support this effort.

I have known this young lady during the past several years during which time she has been working for me. She has shown great aptitude and at the present time is performing essential work in the pathology department at Doctors Hospital.

As you may know, there is a great shortage of technicians in this country and her presence greatly facilitates our management of patients.

I sincerely hope that you will find it in your power to allow this young lady to remain in this country preferably as a citizen.

Yours sincerely,

OSCAR B. HUNTER, Jr., M. D.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 911) should be enacted.

○

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Calendar No. 2048

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2025

GEORGE PAPOULIAS AND IRENE PAPOULIAS (NEE BIRBILIS)

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1869]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1869) for the relief of George Papoulias and Irene Papoulias (nee Birbilis) having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to George Papoulias and Irene Papoulias (nee Birbilis). The bill provides for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 37-year-old husband and his 33-year-old wife, natives and citizens of Greece, who were married on March 27, 1946, in Athens, Greece. They both entered the United States as crew members, he on March 31, 1949, and she on June 13, 1948. They presently reside in New York City with their 7-year-old citizen child. The female beneficiary had a recent operation for cancer and it is stated that she needs further treatment and observation which would be difficult to obtain elsewhere, and that the advance facilities available in this country would be more effective in rendering proper treatment. The committee feels that the physical condi-

90007°—57 S. Rept., 84-2, vol. 7——38

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

tion of the female beneficiary, plus the presence of the United States citizen child, merit favorable consideration of the bill.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 24, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Executive Assistant to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to S. 3287, a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same aliens, reads as follows:

JUNE 24, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3287) for the relief of George Papoulias, and Irene Papoulias (nee Birbilis), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the aliens the status of permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that two numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Greece.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. HENNESSY,
Executive Assistant to the Commissioner
(In Absence of Commissioner).

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE GEORGE PAPOULIAS AND IRENE PAPOULIAS, NEE BIRBILIS, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 3287

The beneficiaries, George Papoulias, also known as George Papoulia, and Irene Papoulias, nee Birbilis, also known as Irene Papoulia and Irene Kirkilis, are husband and wife and are natives and citizens of Greece. They were born October 3, 1918, and March 15, 1923, respectively. Mr. Papoulias arrived in the United States on March 31, 1949, as a member of the crew of the steamship *Virago*. Mrs. Papoulia arrived June 13, 1948, as a member of the crew of the steamship *Valeroso*. The beneficiaries have never applied for or received an extension of their seaman status. Deportation proceedings were instituted against Mr. and Mrs. Papoulias on February 18, 1952, and December 4, 1951, respectively, on the charge that, after admission as seamen, they have remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. They were accorded a hearing on April 22, 1952, at which time they applied for adjustment of their status through suspension of deportation, or in the alternative, voluntary departure, basing their request upon the fact that a serious economic detriment would accrue to their United States citizen minor child, Rose Marie Papoulias, born February 22, 1949, at New York,

N. Y. The hearing officer denied their request and ordered them deported. Appeal from the hearing officer's decision was taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D. C., and the Board ordered that the beneficiaries be permitted to depart from the United States voluntarily without expense to the Government. It further ordered, that if they fail to depart they be deported pursuant to law. They failed to depart within the specified time and on October 31, 1953, warrant for their deportation was issued.

The beneficiaries were married March 27, 1946, in Athens, Greece. As a result of this union one child was born. This was the second marriage for Mrs. Papoulias, her first terminating in divorce in Greece in 1944. Of the first union one child, Panagiotis Kirkilis, was born March 1, 1939, in Greece, where he is presently residing.

Mr. Papoulias attended elementary school, gymnasium school, and the French College in his native country for a period of 17 years. He served in the Greek Royal Navy for a period of 18 months during 1939–41. During his residence abroad his financial status did not necessitate his seeking employment. However, from 1946 to 1949 his occupation was that of a seaman.

Mrs. Papoulias attended elementary school and gymnasium school in her native country for a period of 10 years. During her residence abroad, she was a crew member aboard various seagoing vessels.

After their arrival in the United States, Mr. Papoulias obtained employment as a mechanic's helper and is presently employed as such by the Philip Sievering Co., 199 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y., at a salary of $54.80 weekly. Mrs. Papoulias is not employed and she and her minor child are dependent upon her husband for support. Their assets consist of $700 in cash and personal effects valued at approximately $5,000. They have incurred debts in the United States totaling approximately $560 for household and medical needs, payments being met by monthly installments.

The male beneficiary's mother, brother, and sister and the female beneficiary's mother, sister, and three brothers, all reside in Greece. Their American-born daughter, Rose Marie Papoulias, resides with the beneficiaries at 246 West 106th Street, New York, N. Y.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

This memorandum concerns George Papoulias and his wife Irene Papoulias (nee Birbilis), presently residing at 246 West 106th Street, New York, N. Y., to have private legislation introduced in their behalf. Pertinent information concerning them is as follows:

(*a*) Mrs. Papoulias is at home functioning as a housewife and mother to their infant child. Her husband is a mechanic employed by Phillips Severing, a plating company located at 199 Lafayette Street, New York, N. Y. The salary of

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Mr. Papoulias amounts to $75 per week and he is the sole support of his wife and infant child.

(*b*) The closest immediate relative of Mr. and Mrs. Papoulias in the United States is their infant child Rose Marie Papoulias born on February 21, 1949, in New York City.

(*c*) The wife, Irene Papoulias, was assistant stewardess aboard the steamship *Virago* on which vessel she was accompanying her husband for about 1 year up to June 13, 1948, when she was discharged at Newport News, Va., because of the fact that she was pregnant and her seafaring life was most uncomfortable for her under those circumstances. As a seafarer she was in possession of a seaman's passport and was lawfully admitted temporarily at that time by the Immigration Inspector in the port of Newport News.

(*d*) Her husband continued working on the same steamship *Virago* and on March 31, 1949, while serving aboard the steamship *Valeroso* as chief officer, he was discharged at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., with the then purpose of visiting his wife and his newly born infant child which he had never seen. His admission was on the basis of a Greek seaman's book and he was admitted after regular processing by the Immigration Service in Philadelphia.

(*e*) Some time after the birth of the child timely application was made for the privilege of suspension of deportation pursuant to section 19 (c) (2) of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, premised upon economic detriment being a certainty to the American citizen child should its parents be deported from the United States, in complete and absolute accordance with the then-existing law. Unfortunately the hearing officer ruled adversely on the far-fetched theory that the child had been born in the United States by design and that the mother had taken but one trip as a seafarer to such end whereas actually she was a seafarer for approximately 1 year before she entered the United States and was very frank with the Immigration Service at the time she was temporarily admitted that she was pregnant and could not continue at sea because she was suffering gynecologically quite extensive. Because of the adverse decision of the hearing officer the honorable Board of the Immigration Appeals in Washington, D. C., felt that they did not wish to reverse his findings. The pertinent file numbers for this couple are 0300-294965 and 0300-304119 and their Central Office Immigration File Numbers are A-9765289 and A-8227887.

(*f*) This couple are desirous of being granted the privilege of permanent residence in the United States in order to be enabled to bring up their American infant child in accordance with all the traditions and privileges of such children, which would be completely beyond their means should they be compelled to leave this country. This circumstance would of course result in denying to the child its inherent privileges and prerogatives solely because the Immigration Service

would not concede the discretionary privilege of suspension of deportation to this most deserving couple.

(*g*) Neither the husband nor the wife concerned herein have been prosecuted or convicted of any State or Federal law in the United States, or abroad.

(*h*) Neither the husband nor the wife herein have engaged in any activity or associated with any type of organization injurious or prejudicial to American interests.

(i) The following documents are submitted herewith in support of the application of Mr. and Mrs. Papoulias for relief through private legislation:

1. New York City Police Department certificate of good conduct No. 329763 dated February 18, 1954, for George Papoulias, in triplicate, with fingerprint chart attached to original.

2. City of New York Police Department certificate of good conduct No. 329643 dated February 16, 1954, for Mrs. Irene Papoulias, in triplicate, with fingerprint chart attached to original.

3. Statement of employment of the firm Philip Sievering, Inc., dated February 10, 1954, concerning the length of time they have employed George Papoulias, in triplicate.

4. A statement in triplicate issued by the St. Spyridon, Washington Heights Hellenic Orthodox Church, Inc., dated February 22, 1954.

5. Affidavit of witness of Stanley Rose, original and two photostats, dated February 21, 1954.

6. Affidavit of witness of James Zicos, original and two photostats, dated February 21, 1954.

7. Affidavit of witness of Alexios Karagianis, original and two photostats, dated February 23, 1954.

8. Affidavit of witness of George Tannis, original and two photostats, dated February 23, 1954.

The above-mentioned documents are available in the committee files.

AFFIDAVIT

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE AND IRENE PAPOULIAS

STATE OF NEW YORK,
County of New York, ss:

I, Stanley Rose, 2754 Broadway, New York City, owner of the Rose Bar and Restaurant, am an American citizen. I am married and have two children.

I have known Mr. and Mrs. Papoulias for about 10 years. I knew them in Greece and I have seen them here in New York every day. The Papouliases live on my property.

I know them well and like them and believe that they are very fine people. Mr. Papoulias has always supported his family and I believe that all of them would make wonderful American citizens, if they are permitted to be here. They have adjusted themselves very well to this new country and feel that the citizenship acquired by their

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

daughter by birth is a precious possession which they do not want her to lose, but they rather want themselves to join her in this citizenship.

The Papoulias' have been here for almost 7 years and it would create great hardship for them to go back to Greece, since they have cut off their connections with Greece in the hope that they can stay here. Return to Greece would work special hardship on their small daughter, who is just ready to go to school in Greece and who would have great difficulty fitting in over there, where the living standards are so different. She has become accustomed to the American way.

The Papoulias' always have been law abiding and if it were not for the small Greek quota, they would undoubtedly be permitted to immigrate to this country.

Under those circumstances, I believe that permitting them to remain here would have a good result all around.

STANLEY ROSE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of April 1955 in New York, N. Y.

[SEAL] LESTER MOSSMAN,
Notary Public.

Term expires March 30, 1956.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *April 4, 1956.*

In re Mrs. Irene Papoulias

To Whom It May Concern:

Mrs. Papoulias has been under my care since July 1955. On August 1955 she has a radical mastectomy at the Memorial Hospital, New York City, for an adenocarcinoma of the left breast. She is now undergoing psychotic reaction, most likely, postoperative.

Both conditions require medical care constantly and observation which will definitely be long. The patient also attends the breast clinic of the Memorial Hospital, New York City.

We strongly advise that further treatment and observation for these conditions be carried out in the United States, not only because of the fact that it will be easier for the doctors who have been familiar with her condition to render proper treatment, but also of the advance facilities available in this country for such conditions.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS S. FERRIS, M. D.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 1869) should be enacted.

O

Calendar No. 2049

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2026

DAVID CHIH-WEI KWOK

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2800]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2800) for the relief of David Chih-Wei Kwok, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to David Chih-Wei Kwok. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 25-year-old native of Hong Kong and British subject who entered the United States at San Francisco, Calif., on March 24, 1949, as a student. He received a master of science degree in the field of textile engineering and is presently employed by the Dow Chemical Co., at Midland, Mich., as a textile expert in the processing and testing of synthetic fibers. The company recommends him highly and states that he is essential to its operation. The beneficiary is unmarried.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 16, 1956, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1956.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2800) for the relief of David Chih-Wei Kwok, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese persons.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE DAVID CHIH-WEI KWOK, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2800

The beneficiary, David Chih-Wei Kwok, also known as David Kwok, Jr., was born on July 7, 1930, at Hong Kong, and is a subject of Great Britain. He is not married and resides at 2708 Manor Drive, Midland, Mich.

The beneficiary is a textile engineer by profession and is employed in that capacity by the Dow Chemical Co. at Midland, Mich. He has received degrees of bachelor of science and master of science in the field of engineering. He receives a salary of $473 a month and has assets valued at $4,000.

Mr. Kwok's parents and two younger sisters reside in Shanghai, China, where his father is manager of the Wing-On Textile Manufacturing Co. A brother and a sister of the beneficiary are residing in Hong Kong, and another sister resides in Singapore.

The beneficiary last entered the United States in December 1949 at San Ysidro, Calif., when he was returning from a 1-day visit to Mexico. He first entered the United States on March 24, 1949, as a student, at San Francisco, Calif. Extensions of stay were authorized to January 15, 1956. Deportation proceedings were instituted on January 15, 1956, and he was found to be subject to deportation for having failed to comply with the conditions of the status in which he was admitted. His voluntary departure from the United States in lieu of deportation has been authorized.

The beneficiary has testified that he resided in Shanghai, China, most of his life, but would not return to China because he is opposed to the Chinese Communist regime. He has also testified that he is afraid to return to Hong Kong because of its proximity to China. Mr. Kwok has had no

military service in any country. He has not registered under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Senator Charles E. Potter, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1956.

Re S. 2800, David Chih-Wei Kwok

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Background data on Mr. Kwok supplied by the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., is attached.

In view of his specialized training and technical ability, the services of Mr. Kwok are considered quite essential to the research activities of this outstanding chemical concern and it was upon this basis that I sponsored the subject relief bill.

I sincerely hope your committee will weigh carefully the splendid evidence herewith and will reach the conclusion that favorable action is justified on the basis that the type of skilled personnel represented by Mr. Kwok is in extreme short supply and should not be lost by reason of his alien status.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. POTTER,
United States Senator.

THE DOW CHEMICAL CO.,
Midland, Mich., January 3, 1956.

D. C. W. KWOK

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Kwok's academic training consists of a bachelor of science in industrial engineering from Stanford and a master of science in textile engineering from Lowell Technological Institute. This particular academic training, along with his summer training in the field of textiles, well fitted him for an active part in a training program in the application research and testing of polymeric materials, particularly synthetic fibers, yarns, and fabrics.

Mr. Kwok came to Dow on July 14, 1954, and has now completed nearly 18 months in this training program. His work included determination of tensile, tenacity, elongation, and modulus of fibers on specialized testing equipment. It has also included the processing of these fibers into yarns and fabrics, as well as the determination of physical properties of yarns and fabrics along the lines of abrasion resistance, wear life, shrinkage, static, pilling, etc. He has actively conducted dyeing and finishing studies on these new synthetic fibers with particular reference to fastness, light, and aging stability. This work has taken Mr. Kwok into the laboratories of potential customers, where he has been responsible for a portion of the Dow syntehtic fiber developmental program.

As a result of this training, both in the laboratory and in the field, Mr. Kwok can now interpret data obtained from tests, prepare reports, and complete studies on the commercial acceptance of these

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

new products. He has applied himself diligently to this training program and has rapidly learned the technical details and procedures. We expect Mr. Kwok to assume additional responsibility in various phases of customer service work and of laboratory supervision of application research and testing. This will include supervision of other technical personnel.

We have only the highest regard for Mr. Kwok's technical background and the application of this background during this training program. He has proved himself to be a very compatible person in his work with other technical people, hourly personnel, and supervision. He has become integrated in the community far better than many of our other technical people. His record from a social standpoint is excellent.

We feel that based on his technical ability, specialized training, and social compatibility that Mr. Kwok is a real asset to the Dow Chemical Co. and to the United States. It is for this reason that we are most anxious to retain him as a permanent employee of the Dow Chemical Co.

Yours very truly,

W. C. GOGGIN,
Manager, Plastics Technical Service.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 2800) should be enacted.

○

Calendar No. 2050

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2027

TOINI MARGARETA HEINO

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2842]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2842) for the relief of Toini Margareta Heino, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to waive the excluding provision of existing law relating to the commission of crimes involving moral turpitude in behalf of the wife of a United States citizen.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 42-year-old native and citizen of Finland who married a United States citizen in 1954. She presently resides in Finland with the daughter of her deceased husband. She and her present husband have adopted her. The beneficiary is employed at the textile factory from which she stole some cloth in 1945. Information is to the effect that she is now a dependable, trustworthy, and efficient worker. Without the waiver provided for in the bill, she will be unable to enter the United States to join her citizen husband.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 3, 1956, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.
Washington, D. C., April 3, 1956.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2842) for the relief of Toini Margareta Heino, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the St. Paul, Minn., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would waive the provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act which excludes from admission into the United States aliens who have been convicted of or admit having committed a crime involving moral turpitude and would permit the beneficiary to enter the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible. The bill also provides that this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the date of its enactment.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE TOINI MARGARETA HEINO, BENEFICIARY OF S. 2842

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. John Emil Heino, the beneficiary's husband.

The beneficiary, Toini Margareta Heino, also known as Toini Margareta Peltonen and Toini Margareta Kauppinen, a native and citizen of Finland, was born on January 10, 1914. Her first marriage to Harry J. O. Peltonen was terminated by his death on October 14, 1941. She next married Viljo Kauppinen on December 24, 1944. Mr. Kauppinen died on January 18, 1949. The beneficiary married John Heino in Finland on January 17, 1954. They adopted Lea Kauppinen, daughter of the beneficiary's second husband, on December 2, 1954, in Finland. Miss Kauppinen, born in Finland on December 22, 1935, resides with the beneficiary at Kortelahdenkatu, 11 C, Tampere, Finland.

The beneficiary is employed as a weaving-machine operator in a factory. She completed 8 years of school in Finland. The beneficiary is skilled in operating textile weaving and mending machines and presently earns 3,500 marks a month. Her assets consist of household furnishings. Her widowed mother resides in Finland.

The beneficiary has never been in the United States. A visa petition to establish a nonquota status in her behalf was approved on January 7, 1955. According to her husband, she was convicted of petty theft for taking pieces of cloth from the factory where she was employed. She received a 5 months' suspended sentence, was fined, and ordered to re-

turn the cloth. She is still employed by the company from which she stole the cloth. The beneficiary was denied a visa by the American consul, Helsinki, Finland, because of this conviction. The committee may desire to request the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to furnish additional information concerning the beneficiary's conviction.

The beneficiary's husband, John Heino, was born on February 2, 1890, in Finland. He immigrated to the United States in 1913 and was naturalized on June 3, 1949. Mr. Heino's first marriage was terminated by the death of his wife in 1932. He is unemployed. He receives $78.10 a month in social-security benefits. Mr. Heino has $800 in savings and a 20-acre farm valued at $2,000. He resides at the Royal Hotel, Duluth, Minn. Mr. Heino has had no military service. He advised that, in the event the beneficiary is admitted to the United States, they will reside in the one-room cabin on his farm and supplement his social-security benefits by raising vegetables and poultry and keeping a few cows.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

OCTOBER 18, 1955.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I have a very serious problem which I have been trying to solve myself but find that it seems to be beyond my power to do anything about, and I wonder if you would be willing to help. A year ago last summer, I was back in my native land, Finland, and while there, married Toini Margareta Kauppinen on September 17, 1954. As soon as I got back to the United States, I prepared a petition so that she might come to the United States as a nonquota immigrant. I am a naturalized American citizen. That petition was approved and the American consul in Helsinki began his investigation on her visa application. During the summer of 1955 I heard from my wife that she had been turned down by the consul. At first we did not know the reason but through the International Institute were able to find out that it was because she had stolen a few pieces of scrap cloth from the factory where she was working during the war. She was convicted of this on July 25, 1945, and paid the fine which was assessed against her. I am enclosing a certified English translation of the court record of this trial. This is the only conviction or even arrest that stands against her record in Finland, but because in the trial she admitted that she had stolen the remnants on more than one occasion, the State Department says that they have to disqualify her under section 212 (a) (9) and that she is not able to benefit under section 4 of Public Law 770.

This whole matter is a cause of great worry and disappointment to both of us and to her daughter by a previous marriage whom I have adopted and who has been declared eligible to come to the United States. My wife is a good woman. She took these pieces of material at a time when many other women workers were doing the same thing. They used them to make things they needed for

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

their homes, to trade for shoes, and for other things they could not get during the war. Even the consul recognizes that this was a very small thing—the value of all the material stolen, in American money, was between $17 and $18. After this happened, my wife was hired back by this same company and has worked for them ever since except for a period when she lived in another town. I am enclosing a certified English translation of a letter of recommendation which she received from her company in 1953. While I was there in 1954, she won a company prize for being such a dependable, trustworthy, and efficient worker.

Now it seems to me that the only way my wife can be allowed to join me in the United States is to have a special bill introduced in Congress to allow her to come in spite of this thing which happened in 1945. I am already 65 years old and don't have too many years left in which we can live together. Would you be willing to help me get my wife to this country.

Sincerely,

JOHN E. HEINO.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE,
Duluth, Minn., October 21, 1955.

Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: I understand that Mr. John Heino has just written you asking for help on the immigration case of his wife. We have been working with him on the case ever since he came back from Finland last year, and know what a terrible disappointment this has been to him and to his wife. It certainly seems like another example of the way some of the rigid provisions of our Immigration and Nationality Act can cause a miscarriage of real justice.

We know Mr. Heino to be an honest and law-abiding citizen, loyal to the United States in every way. He has been a carpenter and farmer most of his life, now owning a small farm just outside of Duluth. Mr. Heino has the respect of all who deal with him, and is surely worthy of any help you can give him.

Thank you for the attention you are able to give this matter.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCES E. SKINNER,
Executive Director.

DULUTH, MINN., *March 28, 1956.*

Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senator, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Mr. John Heino, of this city, whom I have personally known for some 20 years or more, is trying to bring his recently married wife into the United States from Finland. I understand that you are helping Mr. Heino in this matter.

Mr. Heino, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is a man of good moral character and a fine gentleman in every respect. He is a member of Messiah Lutheran Church of this city, which happens to be my church also.

It is our hope and trust that you may be able to assist Mr. Heino in this matter and that he may be able to bring his wife to live with him in this fair city of ours.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. RAJANEN.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 2842) should be enacted.

O

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Calendar No. 2051

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 2028

SANTIAGO GONZALEZ TRIGO

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1402]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of Santiago Gonzalez Trigo, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to cancel the outstanding warrant of deportation in behalf of Santiago Gonzalez Trigo, and provides that he shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which deportation proceedings were commenced.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 55-year-old native and citizen of Spain who last entered the United States on February 26, 1928, as a seaman. On July 15, 1944, deportation proceedings were instituted, and he was found deportable. On May 9, 1951, the beneficiary's hearing was reopened to afford him an opportunity to apply for suspension of deportation. However, it was found that the beneficiary had not been a person of good moral character during the previous 5 years in that since 1935, he has maintained an adulterous relationship, from which 6 United States citizen children have been born, the eldest of whom is now serving in the United States Army. The beneficiary's wife and daughter reside in Spain. The citizen woman

90007°—57 S. Rept., 84-2, vol. 7——39

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

with whom the beneficiary resides is also married and her 19-year-old son resides with them. The beneficiary is a pipefitter by occupation.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated December 3, 1953, to the then chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives from the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to H. R. 6067, which was a bill introduced in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiary, reads as follows:

DECEMBER 3, 1953.

Hon. CHAUNCEY W. REED,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 6067) for the relief of Santiago Gonzalez Trigo, there is annexed a memorandum of information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that a number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota of Spain.

Sincerely,

——— ———, *Acting Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SANTIAGO GONZALEZ TRIGO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 6067

The alien, Santiago Gonzalez Trigo, was born on February 19, 1900, at Villa Juan Ponteverdra, Spain. He last entered the United States at the port of Boston, Mass., on Feburary 26, 1928, as a seaman. On July 15, 1944, deportation proceedings were instituted and on September 5, 1944, he was found deportable. However, he was allowed 6 months to adjust his marital status. This action was taken in view of evidence presented at the hearing that the beneficiary had lived with a woman not his wife for the previous 10 years.

On March 31, 1947, a reopened hearing was conducted in which there was introduced evidence that a third child had been born to the couple on August 8, 1945, and it was recommended that further proceedings be held in abeyance. On May 9, 1951, the beneficiary's hearing was reopened to afford him an opportunity to apply for suspension of deportation. The hearing officer found that it was impossible to make a finding that the respondent had been a person of good moral character during the previous 5 years due to his adulterous relationship and that favorable action could not be recommended. On May 17, 1951, a warrant of deportation was issued and arrangements were made for the deportation of the beneficiary on July 3, 1953, which was later postponed.

The beneficiary has been employed with a gas company on Staten Island, N. Y., since July 15, 1935. His present salary averages $62.50 weekly. He has 6 children born in the United States as a result of his cohabitation with a citizen of the United States. The beneficiary is also raising a 19-year-old son of the woman with whom he is residing. The citizen woman with whom the beneficiary is residing is married and the 19-year-old son is a result of her marriage.

In addition, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization submitted to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives the following up-to-date report on the case:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of Santiago Gonzalez Trigo, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that a number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota. The alien is chargeable to the quota of Spain.

Sincerely,

——— ———, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SANTIAGO GONZALEZ TRIGO, BENEFICIARY OF PRIVATE BILL H. R. 1402

Santiago Gonzalez Trigo was born on February 19, 1900, at Villajuan, Pontevedra, Spain. Since 1923 or 1924 he has been married to a Spanish national who resides in Villajuan, Spain, with her daughter, the issue of this marriage. The beneficiary admits he has contributed nothing to the support of his wife and child for the past 20 years. Since 1935, the beneficiary has been living in an adulterous relationship with a native-born citizen of the United States. Six children have issued from this relationship. All are citizens of the United States and reside with their mother and the beneficiary with the exception of the eldest child who is now in the United States Army. The mother also has one older child now in the United States Navy. This child, the issue of her marriage which has never been terminated, was raised with her other children.

The beneficiary resides at 28 Wave Street, Staten Island, N. Y. He is a pipefitter by occupation, but is presently unemployed. His education consisted of 5 years' ele-

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

mentary schooling in Spain. He is receiving $30 a week as unemployment compensation. His assets consist of personal effects and household furnishings valued at $1,000. His only close relative is a brother residing in Villajuan, Spain.

The beneficiary last entered the United States on February 26, 1928, at Boston, Mass., as a seaman. Warrant of arrest was issued on July 15, 1944, on the charge of having entered without an immigration visa. Warrant of deportation was issued on May 17, 1951, following a finding that the beneficiary did not qualify for suspension of deportation because of inability to establish good moral character during the preceding 5-year period, in view of the adulterous relationship. Private bill H. R. 6067, 83d Congress, was introduced in behalf of the beneficiary in June 1953.

The following letter was submitted to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary by Congressman John H. Ray, the author of the bill:

MAY 20, 1955.

Mr. JOHN A. GARBARING.

Santiago G. Trigo is the father of my 6 children, he has been and is a good father and a good provider. He has been a very good father to my first son John P. O'Day who is now serving in the United States Navy. I also have a son in the United States Army serving in Alaska. My younger son James and daughter Joanne are receiving their first holy communion on May 30. All the children think very highly of their dad and my opinion he is a good father and husband.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. TRIGO.

In recommending this bill for enactment, the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives made the following statement:

> In reporting this bill favorably, the committee would like to stress the fact that their decision was based primarily on the finding of hardship which would befall the six United States citizen children, whose father is the beneficiary of this bill. The committee would also like to point out that this bill, as amended, provides solely for the cancellation of deportation proceedings. It does not grant Mr. Trigo permanent residence in the United States.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H. R. 1402) should be enacted.

○

Calendar No. 2052

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 2029

TOM WONG (FOO TAI NAM)

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5079]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5079) for the relief of Tom Wong (Foo Tai Nam), having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Tom Wong (Foo Tai Nam). The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 59-year-old native and citizen of China, who last entered the United States in January 1936, as a seaman. He has been unable to qualify for suspension of deportation inasmuch as he testified falsely concerning the date of his arrival and subsequent departures from the United States while employed as a seaman. However, it is stated that the beneficiary does not have a fluent command of the English language and did not fully understand the proceedings. For the past 5 years, the beneficiary has been employed as a cook and general helper in a private home, and his employer has found him conscientious and reliable.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 8, 1955, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Repre-

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

sentatives from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the case, reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 8, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report on the bill H. R. 5079 for the relief of Tom Wong (Foo Tai Nam), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the San Francisco, Calif,. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct than one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the Chinese quota.

Sincerely,

——— ———, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING TOM WONG, ALSO KNOWN AS FOO TAI NAM, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 5079

Tom Wong, also known as Foo Tai Nam, was born September 10, 1896, at Canton, Kwantung, China, and is a citizen of China. He was married to Lum Shee but claims that he does not know whether she is living or not, but that a daughter, Foo Ho Ching, 33, also a citizen of China, resides in Hong Kong.

Mr. Wong received a high school education in China. His regular occupation is cook and baker, and at the present time he is employed as a cook and general helper. He earns approximately $200 per month and his assets consist $3,000 in a San Francisco bank. Apparently he has no one dependent upon him for support. His parents are deceased and his only relatives are in China. He presently resides at 2525 Webster Street, San Francisco.

The beneficiary last entered the United States at San Pedro, Calif., in January 1936 as a seaman. He deserted the vessel upon which he arrived and has remained in the United States continuously since that entry. Deportation proceedings were instituted under warrant of arrest dated November 20, 1952, and he was accorded a hearing on April 20, 1954, at which time he applied for suspension of deportation. He was granted the privilege of voluntary departure with an alternative order of deportation upon failure to depart. An appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals was dismissed on January 6, 1955, and the original order is accordingly outstanding.

The record discloses that Mr. Wong willfully gave false information to the Immigration and Naturalization Service

on three occasions. (1) On May 31, 1949, he filed forms for suspension of deportation, which forms were executed under oath before a proper official. In these forms he stated that he last entered the United States on July 3, 1924, at New York and had made no entries or departures from the United States since that date. (2) On May 31, 1952, he filed an application for registry, subscribed and sworn to before an officer of this Service, in which he gave the same false information, stating again that he had not departed from the United States since 1924. He had in fact made many departures from and entries into the United States as a seaman during that period. He also stated in his application that he had never been arrested. (3) On or about August 19, 1952, he made a statement, under oath, to an officer of this Service, having been advised of the penalties for perjury, in which statement he testified that he had not been out of the United States since 1924 and that he had never been arrested. Upon being confronted with the FBI report of his arrest and conviction in the Canal Zone in 1935 for assault he admitted the arrest and conviction and stated "If I had mentioned about my arrest in Panama you people would not allow me to become naturalized." At the hearing in deportation proceedings he was questioned as to whether he admitted having committed perjury and refused to answer on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate or degrade him. Except for his arrest, conviction and imprisonment in Panama for simple assault, the file does not disclose any other criminal record against him.

Congressman William S. Mailliard, the author of the bill, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and urged consideration of the following factors:

Wong has resided in the United States for 31 years; except for the crime of simple assault (a crime not involving moral turpitude), he has no criminal record; Wong has been self-supporting, is highly recommended, and responsible and reliable citizens in the community support the belief that Wong was not consciously aware of his crime of perjury because there is a reasonable amount of evidence to support the fact that Wong was in the hands of a slicker and did not fully understand the proceedings. Even today, Wong does not have a fluent command of English. Certainly, it should be considered by the committee that Wong has spent more than half of his life in the United States; has always supported himself and in every other way appears to have led a satisfactory life. It must also be considered that what Wong was improperly advised to do would be considered perfectly O. K. in China.

In addition, Congressman Mailliard submitted the following documents in support of the case:

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS,
January 6, 1955.

File: E–33587—San Francisco
In re: Tom Wong or Foo Tai Nam

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

In behalf of respondent: Vincent J. Mullens, Esq., San Francisco, Calif.

Charges:

Warrant: Act of 1924, no immigration visa.

Lodged: None.

Application: Suspension of deportation, 7 years' resident.

Detention status: Released on conditional parole.

Respondent is 58 years old, male, native and citizen of China, who last entered the United States at San Pedro, Calif., during January 1936. His deportability is conceded. The special inquiry officer granted him voluntary departure from the United States but denied his request for suspension of deportation. He appeals to this Board from that decision.

We agree with counsel that the special inquiry officer has stated the facts of this case with accuracy and fairness. We will not completely restate them at this time. Respondent probably would be eligible for a grant of suspension of deportation under the 1917 act, for which he has applied, if it were not for his repeated concealments of what he considered to be damaging information. Respondent attempted to have his immigration status in the United States adjusted through the process of registry, which requires that the alien have entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, and not have departed from the United States since that date. Failing at that, because of proof that he had departed from the United States on a number of occasions, since his entry in 1924, respondent applied for suspension of deportation.

It cannot be denied that respondent willfully gave false information to the Immigration and Naturalization Service on three occasions: (1) On May 31, 1949, respondent submitted a Form I–54: General Information Form, and a Form I–256: Submission to Deportation Process and Application for Suspension of Deportation, both executed under oath (exhibits 9 and 10). These documents were subscribed and sworn to before an appropriate official. In both of them respondent stated that he had last entered the United States on July 3, 1924, at New York on the steamship *Suruga* and that he had made no entries into or departures from the United States since that date. (2) On May 31, 1952, respondent filed an application for registry dated May 19, 1952, subscribed and sworn to before an Immigration and Naturalization Service status examiner, in which he gave the same false information (exhibit 7). In this form respondent again stated that he had not departed from the United States since 1924 (question 28) and gives several places of employment for the period (question 27), including a statement that he had been self-employed from 1929 to 1935 making oriental paper toys. He had, in fact, made many departures from and reentries into the United States as a seaman during that period. He also stated in his application that he had never been arrested in the United States or any other country, a statement

which he knew to be untrue. (3) On August 19 or 20, 1952, before an examining officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service respondent made a statement under oath, having been properly advised of his right to refuse to make a statement and of the penalties for perjury, that he had never been out of the United States since he entered this country in 1924, that he had never been ashore in Panama, and that he had never been arrested for any offense in the United States or in any other country. Upon being confronted with an FBI report of his arrest in the Canal Zone on September 29, 1935, and the record of his conviction for assault by a jury in the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone on November 2, 1935, he admitted his arrest and conviction. He testified that he served 3 months in jail and was returned to this country by his former employer, the Grace Line, about January 19, 1936, at Los Angeles. He stated, "If I had mentioned about my arrest in Panama you people would not allow me to become naturalized."

At the time of hearing in deportation proceedings on April 20, 1954, as counsel says, respondent did answer all questions truthfully. He avoided making an admission of the commission of the crime of perjury during his hearing. In answer to questions as to whether or not he admitted committing perjury, respondent refused to answer on the ground that his answer might tend to incriminate or degrade him. The special inquiry officer did not make a specific finding as to whether or not respondent committed perjury, or as to whether or not respondent's acts and admissions preclude a finding of good moral character. If the special inquiry officer had found that respondent had admitted committing acts which constitute the essential elements of the crime of perjury, he would have been precluded by section 101 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 from finding that respondent is a person of good moral character and giving him voluntary departure, since the special inquiry officer has granted voluntary departure, we will not disturb that order.

Except for his arrest and imprisonment in Panama for simple assault, a crime not involving moral turpitude, respondent has no other criminal record. He has been self-supporting at all times since he has been in the United States. He has a wife and children in Hong Kong and no dependents in this country. In spite of his good record during the time he has lived in the United States, we feel that his repeated and deliberate misrepresentations and withholding of requested information make it impossible for us to grant him suspension of deportation. The misrepresentations were committed deliberately, under oath, to responsible officials of the Government, with the intent to mislead. All the elements of perjury are here. This case does not measure up to the standards required for suspension of deportation.

Order: It is ordered that the appeal be and the same hereby is dismissed.

———— ————, *Chairman.*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

OCTOBER 6, 1954.

File: E–33587—San Francisco
In re: Tom Wong aka Foo Tai Nam

IN DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS

In behalf of respondent: Vincent J. Mullens, attorney at law, San Francisco, Calif.

Charges:

Warrant: Act of 1924, no immigration visa.

Lodged: None.

Application: Suspension of deportation, 7 years' residence.

Detention status: Released on conditional parole.

Warrant served: November 28, 1952.

Discussion as to deportability: This record relates to a 58-year-old male, a native and citizen of China, who last entered the United States at San Pedro, Calif., during January 1936. This entry cannot be verified. Respondent left the ship at that time to reship or seek work ashore. He did not have an immigration visa in his possession at that time. The charge contained in the warrant of arrest is sustained by the evidence.

Findings of fact: Upon the basis of all the evidence, it is found:

(1) That the respondent is an alien, a native and citizen of China;

(2) That the respondent last entered the United States at San Pedro, Calif., during January 1936;

(3) That at the time of his last entry, respondent intended to seek work ashore if he was unable to reship;

(4) That at the time of his last entry, respondent was not in possession of a valid immigration visa.

Conclusions of law: Upon the basis of the foregoing findings of fact, it is concluded:

(1) That under sections 13 and 14 of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924, the respondent is subject to deportation on the ground that at the time of entry, he was an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigration visa, and not exempted from the presentation thereof by said act or regulations made thereunder.

Discussion as to eligibility for suspension of deportation: Subject submitted himself to deportation proceedings and made application for suspension of deportation on May 31, 1949 (exhibit 9 and 10). His case must, therefore, be considered under the 1917 act. In his application for suspension of deportation, respondent claimed entry on July 3, 1924, at New York. An effort to verify this entry disclosed that he had, in fact, arrived in New York, N. Y., on June 8, 1924. As he indicated no subsequent departures or reentries under item 20 on form I–55 (exhibit 10), subject was permitted to file an application for legalization of his residence through a procedure known as "Registry." Respondent filed his application (exhibit 7), but in connection with the examination of the application it was disclosed that subject had concealed an arrest in the Canal Zone in

1935, as a result of which he had been found guilty of simple assault [1] (exhibit 6) and sentenced to serve a term of 3 months and pay a fine of $150. Subject also failed to disclose in his registry application (exhibit 7) that he had departed from and reentered the United States on numerous occasions following his June 8, 1924, entry. In a sworn statement made by the subject on August 19, 1952 (exhibit 8), in connection with the registry application, subject first stated under oath that he had never departed from the United States either as a seaman or passenger following his claimed original arrival. He again claimed no arrests either in the United States or elsewhere. However, after being pressed with the information received concerning his conviction in the Canal Zone in 1935, respondent admitted that the records related to him, and that he had departed from the United States as a seaman on several occasions between 1927 and 1935.

Careful review of the documents comprising exhibit 6 of the record leads me to the conclusion that respondent here was convicted of the least serious of the offenses enumerated above, to wit, simple assault.

He now claims that his actual last arrival at Los Angeles (San Pedro), Calif., on January 19, 1936 (apparently immediately following his release from imprisonment in the Canal Zone); that he was not inspected; and that he intended to reship or secure work ashore.

Respondent was asked in the present proceeding whether he would admit that he committed perjury in his statement made on August 19, 1952, but after admitting that the evidence introduced correctly reflected his testimony, declined to answer on the ground that such answer might tend to incriminate or degrade him (tr., pp. 9, 10). Respondent freely states that his concealment of his arrest and departures from the United States were for the reason that he believed their disclosure would prejudice his various applications being considered by this Service (tr., p. 8). In view of the foregoing, respondent's application for suspension of deportation must be denied.

Respondent has apparently lived (with absenses only as a seaman) in the United States since 1924. Except for the one conviction referred to herein, he has had a clear record. In veiw of his long period of residence, I will consider his application for suspension of deportation to also include an application for voluntary departure, which will be granted to him, with an alternative order for deportation if he fails to so depart.

Order: It is ordered that the alien be granted voluntary departure at his own expense in lieu of deportation within such period of time or authorized extensions thereof and under such conditions as the district director or officer in charge having administrative jurisdiction of the office in which the case is pending shall direct.

It is further ordered that if the alien fails to depart when and as required the privilege of voluntary departure shall be withdrawn without further notice or proceedings and the alien deported from the

[1] Respondent was found guilty of violation of sec. 276, ch. 321, act of Mar 4, 1909, 18 U. S. C. 455, sec. 276 of Criminal Code of the United States. This section reads as follows:

"Whoever shall assault another with intent to commit murder, or rape, shall be imprisoned not more than twenty years. Whoever shall assault another with intent to commit any felony, except murder or rape, shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both. Whoever, with intent to do bodily harm, and without just cause or excuse, shall assault another with a dangerous weapon, instrument, or other thing, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Whoever shall unlawfully strike, beat, or wound another shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Whoever shall unlawfully assault another shall be fined not more than $300 or imprisoned not more than three months, or both (Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, 276, 35 Stat. 1143) (Derivation: R. S. 5346, which was revised from act Mar. 3, 1825, ch. 65, 4 Stat. 121, and repealed by act Mar. 4, 1909, ch. 321, 341, 35 Stat. 1153).

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

United States in the manner provided by law on the charge contained in the warrant of arrest.

L. E. GOWEN, *Special Inquiry Officer.*

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN E. CUSHING

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County and City of San Francisco, ss:

John E. Cushing, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a resident of the city and country of San Francisco and am at present engaged in business connected with the Matson Navigation and maintain a residence at 2525 Webster Street, San Francisco, Calif. For a period of over 5 years, Tom Wong or Foo Tai Nam has been employed as a cook in my hosehold. I am in addition personally acquainted with other individuals both in San Francisco and in San Mateo County, who have been employers of the subject man.

Wong is 58 years old and has been in this country continuously since January of 1936. I have verified for my own information that during this period of time he has never been arrested or in any trouble with duly constituted authority of any kind. I also know of my own knowledge that during this period of time he has always been gainfully employed, thrifty, and honest. There is no act or omission of which Wong has ever been guilty that involved any moral turpitude whatsoever. I am aware of the fact that he was convicted of assault in the Territory of Panama and subsequently entered this country illegally. After many years of residence here, in an endeavor to legalize his presence in the country, he sought the aid and assistance of other individuals. In filling out his application for suspension of deportation and in the hearings following it, he denied ever having been accused or found guilty of any crime anywhere. By thus omitting the fact of the conviction of assault in Panama, he was guilty of concealment. It is my firm conviction and belief that this concealment was induced by an evil counselor in whom Wong placed mistaken reliance and that had the full nature and character of such concealment been known to him, he would not have made the same. Except for the arrest in Panama, as above stated, Wong has no other criminal record whatsoever.

Your affiant is further informed and believes that Wong is in great fear for his life and safety should he be required to depart the United States. He has at all times been vehement in his opposition to the present Communist regime in China, and a stanch supporter of the Nationalist Government of Chang Kai-shek on Formosa. His views on these subjects would undoubtedly be made known in any part of China to which he would be forced to return.

It is the further intention of this affiant, in the event that Wong is permitted to remain in this country, to continue him in his employ as a household servant, where he has for a number of years occupied a position of trust and responsibility.

JOHN E. CUSHING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1955.

MARIE H. STANLEY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires November 22, 1955.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHARLES FAY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

Charles Fay, being first duly sworn deposes and says that:

He is a resident of the city and county of San Francisco, and is a member of the brokerage firm of Hooker & Fay, located in that city. Your affiant was the employer of Tom Wong for a period of 3 years, 2 months, and 0 days, in the years 1947–50. In addition thereto, your affiant has been acquainted with other employers of Tom Wong and has known his general reputation in this community as a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, industrious, employed, and honest.

The aforesaid Tom Wong has never to the knowledge of this affiant been involved in any illegal or unlawful enterprise, and has never been arrested or involved in any difficulties with duly constituted police authority, or anybody else. Tom Wong has at all times within the knowledge of your affiant had great difficulty with the English language and it is my sincere belief that any difficulties he now finds himself in with the immigration authorities stem directly from such language difficulties, or lack of understanding, rather than any willful or deliberate attempt to evade or circumvent the laws of the United States.

It is my further information and belief that at no time has Tom Wong ever been arrested since he has been a resident of the United States, and that during this entire period of his residence here, Wong has been continuously employed.

CHARLES W. FAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1955.

MARIE H. STANLEY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires November 22, 1955.

AFFIDAVIT OF HARRY MONTGOMERY

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

Harry Montgomery, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a citizen of the United States, resident in the city and county of San Francisco, associated with the insurance firm of Wattis & Co. in the Mills Tower, 220 Bush Street.

Your affiant deposes and says that he has known the subject man, Tom Wong, over a period of some 4 years and that during the course of time he has had occasions to see him and observe his conduct 5 or 6 times a month; that he knows the character of the subject man to be good and honest of his own knowledge; and that at no time has he ever been involved during those years with any infractions of the laws of the United States or of the State of California. Insofar as your affiant has been able to observe, Tom Wong has been an industrious, thrifty, and hard-working resident of this community during those years.

HARRY MONTGOMERY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1956.

MARIE H. STANLEY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires November 22, 1955.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

AFFIDAVIT OF HARRY LOO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

Harry Loo, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a citizen of the United States and has known Tom Wong since 1945; that in the period of time that he has known the subject man, he knows his general reputation for faithfulness, honesty and integrity amongst the Chinese people of this community, and that it is excellent.

Your affiant further deposes and says that he is acquainted with and has discussed with Tom Wong the latter's feelings of allegiance to this country and his adherence to the Constitution and the form of government of the United States, and that the latter has always demonstrated a great love and affection for the principles of the American way of life, and has lived up to them during the time that your affiant has known him.

HARRY LOO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1955.

MARIE MCGILLAWAY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires March 29, 1955.

AFFIDAVIT OF KING VAN KUNG

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, ss:

King Van Kung, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing at 1130–A Clay Street, in the city and county of San Francisco, and that he has known Tom Wong for a period of some 11 years. During the aforestated interval of time, your affiant knows of his own knowledge that Tom Wong has been a law-abiding resident of this community and the surrounding cities. Your affiant also knows of his own knowledge that during this period of time Tom Wong has acquired and enjoys a reputation amongst people of Chinese ancestry in this community as an honest, diligent, and hard-working individual; that amongst the citizens of this community with whom he has discussed the reputation of Tom Wong, he had heard nothing of a derogatory nature ever stated.

Your affiant further deposes and says that he knows of his own knowledge that during this period of time Tom Wong has never been involved in any way in a violation of the law.

KING VAN KUNG.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March 1955.

MARIE MCGILLAWAY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires March 29, 1955.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (H. R. 5079) should be enacted.

○

Calendar No. 2053

84TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
No. 2030

JOE BARGAS

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2045]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 2045) for the relief of Joe Bargas, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay to Joe Bargas, of Trinidad, Colo., the sum of $1,000 in full settlement of his claims against the United States on account of the death of his minor son as a result of injuries sustained on the United States post-office grounds at Trinidad, Colo., on July 12, 1950.

STATEMENT

It appears that on July 13, 1950, the claimant's minor son, Eddie E. Bargas, was walking on a ledge which ran around the post-office building at Trinidad, Colo. As he neared the corner of the building at a point where the ledge narrowed to a few inches he fell, striking an iron rod which was planted in the ground at the corner of the building as an anchor for a wire fence which had been erected to protect a newly seeded grass plot. The rod penetrated the child's body a distance of 12 or more inches, causing internal injuries which resulted in his death the following morning.

The claimant herein and father of the 8-year-old child filed a claim under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of $1,000 for medical, hospital, and funeral expenses and for the pain and

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

suffering of his family and himself. The claim presented by Mr. Bargas was predicated upon the theory that the rod presented a hazard to children playing in the area. The evidence did not establish any negligence on the part of the Department or its employees in connection with the incident and it was found necessary, therefore, to disallow the claim submitted by Mr. Bargas.

The Postmaster General, in reporting on a similar bill of the 82d Congress, stated that his Department would not, if it be the determination of the Congress to afford relief, interpose any objection to enactment of legislation for the relief of this claimant.

While perhaps in a strict legal sense this rod did not constitute an "attractive nuisance," the committee considers that the Government did maintain a dangerous and hazardous instrumentality which was capable of lending itself to exactly the result which occurred in this case. Inasmuch as the $1,000 provided for in the bill would only pay the medical, hospital, and funeral expenses of the child, the committee is constrained to agree with the conclusion reached by the House of Representatives and, therefore, recommends that the bill, H. R. 2045, be considered favorably.

Attached hereto and made a part of this report is the report submitted by the Post Office Department in connection with a similar bill, H. R. 2538 of the 82d Congress, together with certain affidavits submitted in support of this claim.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1951.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your communication of February 12, 1951, requesting a report on H. R. 2538, a bill for the relief of Joe Bargas.

The files in this Department indicate that on July 13, 1950, Eddie E. Bargas, a minor, was walking on a ledge which ran around the post-office building at Trinidad, Colo.; that he fell when he neared the corner of the building at a point where the ledge narrowed to a few inches; that he fell on an iron rod which was planted in the ground at the corner of the building as an anchor for a wire fence which had been erected to protect a newly seeded grassplot; and that the rod penetrated the child's body a distance of 12 or more inches, causing internal injuries which resulted in his death the following morning. Joe E. Bargas, the father of the 8-year-old child, filed a claim under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of $1,000 for medical, hospital, and funeral expenses and for the pain and suffering of his family and himself.

The claim presented by Mr. Bargas was predicated upon the theory that the rod presented a hazard to children playing in the area. The facts developed during the course of the investigation did not bring the matter within the doctrine of "attractive nuisance." It appeared that the child, who was almost 9 years old, was of a sufficient age to realize that in walking along the ledge he was liable to be injured in falling. The evidence did not establish any negligence on the part of

the Department or its employees in connection with the incident. Therefore, it was found necessary to disallow the claim submitted by Mr. Bargas.

While the Department was unable to take favorable action in the matter under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, it will not, if it be the determination of Congress to afford relief to Joe Bargas in this instance, interpose any objection to the enactment of the measure.

Copies of pertinent papers in the file are transmitted herewith for your consideration.

There are herewith, for your information, a copy of letter from the Bureau of the Budget, dated April 9, 1951, and a copy of enclosure transmitted therewith.

Sincerely yours,

V. C. BURKE,
Acting Postmaster General.

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Las Animas, ss:

Frank S. Hernandez, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 38 years of age, I have lived in the vicinity of Trinidad, Colo., for the past 23 years. I am employed in the Morley coal mines operated by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. I have been employed there for 2 years.

Since February 2, 1950, Armando Duran, age 8, has resided in my home and has been in my charge. He is the son of the sister of my wife, Sadie. Since the birth of Armando he has been in the custody of his grandmother, Mrs. Delphina Garcia; he has never lived with his real mother. Mrs. Garcia died on February 2, 1950, and we took Armando into our home and we plan to legally adopt him just as soon as possible.

I am not in a position to give any personal knowledge of the accident in which Eddie E. Bargas was fatally wounded, but the following is the story as told to me by Armando. I am sure that it is the truth and he has repeated the same story to Inspector Walsh. The story is, as told to me, as follows:

"Eddie and I were playing together and he asked me to go to the post office with him so he could buy some stamps for his book. We went into the post office and Eddie bought the stamps; then I went out the side door and Eddie went out the front door. I then went around the side to the front of the building to find Eddie and he was walking on the ledge of the post office. We were playing follow the leader and I went up the steps to get on the ledge so I could follow Eddie. I followed Eddie a little ways but couldn't make it so I jumped down to the sidewalk and climbed under the wire on the grass. Eddie kept trying to go around the post office. I climbed under the wire again out to the Main Street sidewalk and then watched Eddie try to go around the corner. He put one foot around the corner and then his other foot slipped and he fell straight down. I didn't know he was hurt but he did cry a little and I thought he was just kidding. He called to two girls that were coming across the street to take him to a doctor. When they came to the sidewalk where I was he called again to them to take him to a doctor and then one of the girls went over to help him. She lifted him up and then

90007°—57 S. Rept., 84-2, vol. 7——40

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Eddie was standing there with the girl holding him and he was crying for them to take him to a doctor. The girl told me to go tell Eddie's mother he was hurt and I ran to Eddie's house and told his mother he was hurt at the post office and that I thought some girl took him to the doctor. Then I ran home. That is all I know about it."

The foregoing is all that I am able to tell of this accident and I am sure that Armando is clear of the facts as he told them.

FRANK S. HERNANDEZ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July 1950, at Trinidad, Colo.

J. F. WALSH,
Post Office Inspector.

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Las Animas, ss:

Margaret Phyllis Mariano, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 15 years of age, live at 601 East Fifth Street, Trinidad, Colo., and have lived here most of my life. When school starts this fall, I will be sophomore in high school.

On Thursday, July 13, 1950, shortly before noon, Anna Mae Veltri, my cousin, and I were on our way to my home after having been in town in the morning and we were going south on Main Street, crossing Chestnut Street, just west of the post office when we saw two little boys at the corner of the post-office building. One was in a sitting position, and as he sat there he was calling for help. The other boy, the smaller of the two, was laughing and we thought they were playing and paid little attention. Then as we passed by near the boy sitting he called directly to me for help and Anna Mae then noticed that his feet weren't on the ground and said that maybe his pants were caught and that we should help him. The boy wasn't crying but we knew that he was in pain from his appearance.

On the day before, July 12, 1950, I had sprained my ankle and knew I couldn't be of much help so I told Anna Mae to give me the parcels we were carrying and for her to help the boy. At first Anna Mae had a hard time with the boy, but then finally she was able to lift him off the rod with her knee. After Anna Mae had cleared the boy of the rod he jumped away from her and said that a doctor should be brought there right away as he was afraid he was going to die. Anna Mae and I knew there was a doctor's office just across Main Street and Anna Mae said that she would carry him, but he insisted on walking. Anna Mae then assisted him as much as she could and we crossed the street to the doctor's office. On the way across the street the boy was crying and as I recall he wasn't bleeding too much. We had noticed from the rod that the boy had bled quite a bit and that is how we knew he was hurt so badly.

We entered the doctor's office and there was a nurse there at the desk and we told her that the boy had been hurt on a pipe at the post office. The nurse laid the boy on his stomach on a little bed there and he threw up and then after that he seemed to quit crying. The nurse started to remove his trousers and the boy asked that she be careful with his stamp book and she assured him that it would be taken care of and then he seemed to be all right. He then told the nurse his name and address and she asked about locating his family

and he told her he had a telephone, but while we were there she did not call. We didn't clearly understand the name when the boy gave it and after we left the doctor's office we inquired at some of the houses back of the doctor's office, but no one seemed to know the boy. We then went our way home and there is nothing more I am able to say about this, except that during all this time I didn't think the boy was badly hurt because he wasn't crying too much. He did look like he was in pain though. The smaller boy did not go to the doctor's with us, he went to get the mother. This is all true and full as I remember.

MARGARET PHYLLIS MARIANO.

This is as Margaret has told it to me and I wish to witness this statement.

Mrs. JOE MARIANO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July 1950, at Trinidad, Colo.

J. F. WALSH, *Post Office Inspector.*

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Las Animas, ss:

Anna Mae Veltri, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 18 years of age, live northeast of Trinidad, Colo., about 7 miles, and the mailing address is Rural Route No. 1, Box 86, Trinidad, Colo. I have lived in the vicinity of Trinidad all my life.

Sometime between about 11:30 a. m., and noon on July 13, 1950, Thursday morning, my cousin, Margie Mariano, and I were on our way home from shopping in the business district of Trinidad, and we were crossing Chestnut Street at Main, toward the post office, going east. As we were almost across the street we heard a boy calling for help. We noticed that there were two small boys playing there; one was sitting in an upright position calling for help and the small boy was with him and laughing. I then noticed that the boy in the sitting position was trying to lift himself from a pipe in the ground and then I also noticed that his feet were not on the ground. I suppose that he had caught his pants leg on the pipe and could not free himself. He was asking for help but he was not crying. I told Margie to take my parcels and I would help him. I tried to lift him, but realized he was stuck in some manner and from the side, his left, I caught hold of his arm and placed my right knee under his leg and lifted him straight up. I would guess that I had to lift him at least 8 to 10 inches, maybe more, in order to free his trousers. When I set him on his feet after he was free he jerked away from me and began calling for a doctor and said that he was going to die. I told him he would be all right and I would take him across the street to the doctor. I tried to pick him up, but he wouldn't let me and then I supported him from his shoulders and helped him across the street to the doctor's office and took him inside the ground-floor office. As I started across the street with the injured boy I asked the little boy to go tell his mother where we were taking him. He then ran up the street and we didn't see him again.

As we went into the doctor's office I told one of the nurses there that the boy had been hurt on a pipe at the post office. She took him into a little side office and he was beginning to cry a little for the first time. Before I guess he was too frightened to cry. The nurse lay him on a

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

little bed and he threw up. We waited in the reception room for a little while and then went to some houses just back of the doctor's office where we thought the boy might have lived, but we had understood his name to be Borego and we inquired about that name but no one there knew of anyone there by that name. We then returned to the doctor's office and asked the nurse how the boy was and she said he would be all right and so we left and went on home to Margie's.

I know nothing more about the incident that I am able to recall at this time. I had no idea the boy was so badly hurt because he did not cry too much. I did notice flesh on the pipe after I had lifted him, but didn't think any more about it when I started to help him across the street. This statement is true and is exactly as it all happened as well as I am able to remember, but I was terribly upset over the whole thing.

ANNA MAE VELTRI.

I have read this statement and it is as Anna Mae has told me before and I wish to be a witness to the signature.

Mrs. PHILIP VELTRI.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of July 1950, near Trinidad, in the county of Las Animas, Colo.

J. F. WALSH,
Post Office Inspector.

STATE OF COLORADO,
County of Las Animas, ss:

Catherine Alishio, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

The only information I am able to offer in connection with the accident that led to the death of Eddie Bargas on July 13, 1950, is as follows:

Sometime during the late morning of July 13, 1950, I imagine it was shortly before the noon hour, two girls, probably of high-school age, came into the reception room of our office assisting a little boy; he was walking, but with their assistance. One of the girls told me that the little boy had been hurt over across the street at the post office. I then took the boy into the next room where we have a little cot and placed him there. The two girls then asked if I would notify the boy's mother and I advised them I would take care of that and then the girls left after the boy had given his name and telephone number. I do not recall that the girls came back into the office.

I removed the boy's trousers and noticed a small wound on his lower left groin. I then, with the assistance of Betty Douglass, the other nurse in this office, gave such medical care to the wound as I was able. The events that followed were entirely in the hands of Dr. Barglow.

I failed to learn the names of the girls that brought the boy in and there was no one else with the three as they entered the office.

CATHERINE ALISHIO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of July 1950 at Trinidad, Colo.

J. F. WALSH,
Post Office Inspector.

MOUNT SAN RAFAEL HOSPITAL,
Trinidad, Colorado, August 23, 1950.

Re Edwin Bargas.

To Whom It May Concern:

History of accident: While jumping off a ledge at the post-office building he hit on an iron rod which penetrated left upper thigh at medial aspect about 1 inch anterior and below the rectum. The child was first seen at the office approximately 15 or 25 minutes following accident. At that time the wound appeared to be rather superficial. The child was sent home, the mother told to keep him strictly at rest. Due to the fact that child appeared very drowsy he was checked again 30 minutes after leaving the office. At that time he complained of difficult breathing, abdomen was distended and tender; internal injury of a serious nature was suspected and the child hospitalized immediately. He was given blood transfusion, antibiotics, and kept under close observation.

The child was operated about 8:30 p. m., the same day. A tract was found extending from the lower abdomen reaching across to an area posteriorly to the liver. The abdomen was found to be full of blood. There was a perforation in the anterior wall of the rectum and there were several tears in the mesentery and a continued oozing in the liver-pancreas area which was thought to be due to injury of both liver and pancreas.

Cause of death was thought to be internal hemorrhage and laceration of internal organs due to penetrating intra-abdominal injury.

D. R. BARGLOW, M. D.

○

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Calendar No. 2054

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 2031

ZOLTAN KLAR AND HIS WIFE, VILMA HARTMANN KLAR, AND THEIR MINOR SON, TIBOR KLAR

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1104]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1104) for the relief of Zoltan Klar and his wife, Vilma Hartmann Klar, and their minor son, Tibor Klar, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

In line 8, change the period to a colon, and insert the following:

Provided, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said Act.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent resident in the United States to Zoltan Klar and his wife, Vilmar Hartmann Klar, and their minor son, Tibor Klar. The bill provides for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees. The bill has been amended to provide for the posting of a bond as a guaranty that the female beneficiary will not become a public charge.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are a 62-year-old and 44-year-old husband and wife and their 13-year-old son, who are natives of Hungary and presently stateless. They arrived in the United States June 6, 1953, the husband as an exchange student and the wife and child as visitors. The husband has a sister-in-law who is a United States citizen; the wife has a sister and brother-in-law who are United States citizens. The principal male beneficiary was a noted Jewish leader in Hungary and during World War II he was sent to a concentration camp by the Nazis. After his release, he returned to Hungary and it is stated that he was in the forefront of Jewish leaders in Hungary who opposed the Communists and sought to organize the Jewish population against communism. After being arrested by the Communist Hungarian Government and sent to a hospital under guard, he escaped and came to the United States. His testimony before the House Committee on Communist Aggression is a matter of record. The female beneficiary has been hospitalized for a mental disorder and all of the expenses involved have been paid by her husband.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 1, 1955 to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1104) for the relief of Zoltan Klar, his wife, Vilma Hartmann Klar, and their minor son, Tibor Klar, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill provides that, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Zoltan Klar and his wife, Vilma Hartmann Klar, and their minor son, Tibor Klar, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that the required numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota or quotas.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota of Hungary.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ZOLTAN KLAR, VILMA HARTMANN KLAR, AND TIBOR KLAR, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 1104

The beneficiaries Zoltan Klar, Vilma Hartmann Klar, and Tibor Klar are husband, wife, and son, respectively. They were born April 1, 1894, February 17, 1912, and April 22, 1943, respectively, in Hungary and now claim to be stateless. They arrived in the United States June 6, 1953, the adult male as an exchange student, the wife and son as visitors. Warrants of arrest were issued on July 21, 1954, charging that the beneficiaries failed to comply with the conditions of their status and, as a result of a warrant hearing accorded to them, the beneficiaries were granted the privilege of voluntary departure. This period of voluntary departure was extended in order that consideration could be given to the pending private legislation.

Dr. and Mrs. Klar were married on July 7, 1941, in Budapest, Hungary, and have one child, Tibor. This was the second marriage for Dr. Klar, his first terminating in divorce in 1938.

The adult male beneficiary maintained that he attended elementary school and high school in Hungary, and that he received a medical degree from the University of Budapest. He attended these schools for 19 years and thereafter interned for 1 year as a gynecological surgeon at the Gynecological Clinic of Budapest. Dr. Klar advised that he served as a private in the Hungarian Army from 1914 to 1915.

Mrs. Klar stated that she attended elementary school, high school, and dressmaking school in Hungary for 11 years.

The minor beneficiary advised that he attended elementary school for a total of 4 years in Vienna, Austria, and Paris, France.

Dr. Klar acknowledged that he had been a founder and guiding spirit of many organizations in Hungary which he maintained were for the promotion of Western democratic concepts and ideals in his native country and for the purpose of eliminating Communist influence in Hungary. In this connection it would be remunerative for the committee to consult 2 pamphlets, 1 entitled "Seventh Interim Report of Hearings Before the Select Committee on Communist Aggression," House of Representatives, 83d Congress, 2d session, in which Dr. Klar testified from pages 69 to 86, and secondly, the pamphlet entitled "Treatment of the Jews Under Communism, Special Report No. 2 of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression," House of Representatives, 83d Congress, 2d session, House Report No. 2684, part 5, in which Dr. Klar's testimony is mentioned on page 20 and page 23.

Mrs. Klar, on the other hand, disclaimed membership in any organizations but admitted numerous speeches in Hungary, the context of which she claimed was aimed toward the promotion of Western political, economic, and sociological precepts.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Dr. Klar has a brother, two sisters, and a daughter from his first marriage residing in Europe. He also has a sister-in-law residing in Portland, Oreg., who is a citizen of the United States. The female beneficiary's parents are residing in Hungary. She also has a brother in Indochina and a sister and brother-in-law, both United States citizens, residing in Portland, Oreg.

At the present time both Dr. and Mrs. Klar are unemployed, the former because of a disabling automobile accident in January of 1955 and the latter because of hospitalization. Their assets consist of personal effects valued at approximately $4,000.

Dr. Klar was previously the beneficiary of H. R. 7351 which was introduced on his behalf into the 83d Congress on January 18, 1954, which apparently was superseded by H. R. 7574 which was introduced on behalf of the entire family into the 83d Congress on January 27, 1954. These bills failed of passage.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

PARIS, *May 5. 1951.*

His Excellency, Mr. HARRY TRUMAN,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, White House.

EXCELLENCE: I, undersigned, dr. Zoltan Klar, Hungarian doctor, evaded from the Hungarian Communist political police, after having crossed the Iron Curtain, have the first time the opportunity to thank you and through you the American Nation from a free country, for the fact to have liberate six years ago, May 5th, 1945, one of the most ill-famed concentration camp of Hitler, Mauthausen, and the most awful scaffold of the last, the only barrack of the Nazi reign banted, Jewish hospital. This barrack was the awful death block, where Nazis during their retreat accumulated all Jewish prisoners, evacuated from the other concentration camps. This was the famous death block, where prisoners entered alive, but came out only dead.

I was a political prisoner of this building and because of my profession and my age, I was also its doctor.

Six years passed since the day, when the heroic sons of the United States Army penetrated with an unexpected assault in this horrible building, from which even now the world's public does not know very much. The soldiers broke the door of this room of torture, which was specially installed for killing Jewish people.

Sir, it is impossible for me to trace without emotion our feelings of all, who were condemned to die without condemnation, when the American boys, the magnificent soldiers of United States Army entered in our building through the opened doors and brought us the liberation and the life.

Sobbing shaked the building and even moribunds raised their head for showing their gratitude with their opacious eyes. * * * The entering soldiers hardened in big battles, reared before the horrible spectacle, but in the next moment they acted already.

They started on saving. They brought food in the barrack, which was already a very heroic act because typhoid raged there. They

brought medicaments, bandages for alives, hope and consolation for moribunds, but, which was the most important, they brought us the spirit of free America; they took us up to them with a fraternal love, us, who few minutes before were still tortured and considered like the last animals in the world by the Nazis.

Sir, that are things, we won't be able to forget, we will always remember. And these magnificent soldiers started on saving life of men and women. They stuffed the drains opened diabolically by the Nazis, where from the contagious matters filled air with milliards of bacteria making dead even more sure for human body. This was done by United States soldiers during the liberation of Mauthausen the 5 May 1945.

But 4 days later, May 9, 1945, a Russian Communist delegation came over to see us. They did not come into the barracks; they did not ask for anybody; they did not pronounce a word of consolation either to the sicks or to the moribunds. They just did an inspection and went away after. And some hours later, the "capos," who are worse than the Nazi guardians appeared and also all the dishonest persons of the camp. They made a stage of orator of the planks, which were prepared by American soldiers for coffins. This done they began to speak about spite and opposition before the moribunds.

We listened, afraid these speeches and looked astonished at the people on the stage. We felt, as the drains were open again and all the robbers would come out to spread spite and to infect the soul of the people.

Sir, we were shocked at this contrast. Your soldiers helped and cured wounds in May 1945. But those other people infected with spite all us and with the stolen planks of coffins they did speeches for making coffins of human freedom.

Sir, years ago your soldiers dissolved the camp of Mauthausen and stuffed the drains which killed with their bacterias our bodies. We helped with all our hearts to stuff the drains, who were still alive, Belgians, English, French, Greek, Italian, Austrian, and Hungarian prisoners. With united forces we pushed back all the water of drain to its place and stuffed the orifice with fraternal common work. So our bodies have been saved.

Today, in May 1951, in the concentration camps behind the Iron Curtain millions and millions suffer again and the humanity knows the danger again that all the dirty water which came out from the drains, will devour all human value, which for it is worthwhile to live.

Sir, today, in May 1951, not only our bodies but also our souls are in danger. In Mauthausen, in 1945, the soldiers of the United States Army inspected the place and after them they stuffed the drains with a courageous work.

Now, actually there is about the same situation but in all the world. And sons of the United States of America prepare themselves again for the work of stuffing, like they did 6 years ago in Mauthausen. And all the English, Belgian, Greek, Dutch, Hungarian, Italian, and French person, living in a free country would be glad to help them in this work. It is sure, that with this imposing collaboration it will be possible to stuff the drains again and stuff also the gates of the hell. Because the morale of the world must be reestablished. The insanes must be put in the hospital, the murderers must be shut in the prison and the Satan, who kills every human value existing since thousand and thousand years, should be chained down to the gate of hell.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Sir, we Hungarian ex-political prisoners of the Camp of Mauthausen still alive, had no opportunity until now to thank you and to the American people for our liberation with loud voice since the well-remembered day of May 5, 1945. The Hungarian Communist police has always forbidden a defile before the United States Legation of Budapest.

But today I am able to tell freely from a free country the feeling of mine and of my fellows living behind the Iron Curtain. I thank you very much, sir, all the love, humanity, and kindness given us by the heroic soldiers of the United States of America.

I want to thank specially with a high emotion to you, sir, and through you to all the American Nation for the superhuman activity of the American heroic soldiers of saving moribund, starving Jewish men, women, and children. I could write an epopee of all the tenderness manifested by the battle-hardened American boys toward the Jewish children and their starving mothers.

And finally, I want to thank you, sir, silently, and through you to the American Nation the magnificent and noble spirit and sublime pious behaviour, with which your magnificent boys buried all those poor Jewish brothers who could not live until the arrival of your heroic soldiers and who rest now in the cemetery built by the United States soldiers.

Sir, when all the deads have been buried, your heroic soldiers burnt down all the camp that not even a souvenir should be kept from this inhuman place. The awful death-barrack became dust and cinder. It disappeared.

God should help you, sir, that success should crown the work you do; that *not only in Mauthausen, but in all the world concentration camps and all their horrors should disappear.*

I wanted to tell you, sir, these things at the anniversary of the liberation of Mauthausen with all my gratitude.

Yours very sincerely,

DR. ZOLTAN KLAR,

Doctor in medicine; Lieut. Colonel-Doctor; Former President of the Free Hungarian Citizen Party; Former Co-president of the branch of Budapest of the Lodge of B'nai B'rith of Washington; Former President of the Hungarian Jewish Association; Former Deputy of the Municipality of Budapest; Former Director and Chief Doctor of the Magdolna-Polyclinic in Budapest, etc.

HUNGARIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL,
New York, N. Y., February 5, 195–:

To Whom It May Concern:

The undersigned Msgr. Béla Varga, president of the Hungarian National Council, the free representation of the silenced and oppressed Hungarian nation, wishes to make the following statement:

I certify on the basis of authoritative information and data at my disposal that Mr. Zoltan Klar who was born April 1, 1894, at Nyiregyháza, Hungary, and who at present resides at the Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th Street, New York City, obtained his doctor's diploma in 1917 at the Budapest University of Sciences. As a gynecologist he headed the departments of gynecology of several

Budapest hospitals. In the course of his public life he was elected to the city council of Budapest, where, as a leading member of the hospital committee he played a major role in the city's project of hospital development and modernization.

Dr. Klar also played an important role in Hungarian Jewish life. He was managing director of the Hungarian Jewish Relief Organization founded with the help of American funds. When during the war Hungary was occupied by the Germans, Dr. Klar was arrested by the Gestapo and deported to the concentration camp of Mauthausen. He was liberated in serious condition by the United States Army. After the war he was active as the director of Great Lodge B'nai B'rith, which was a branch of the Great Lodge in Washington, D. C., and endeavored to help the Hungarian Jews who have survived the horrors of nazism. In this capacity Dr. Klar always most energetically opposed all Communist attempts to infiltrate the religious life of Hungarian Jewry.

In 1946 a Communist-instigated pogrom against Jews took place in the village of Kunmadaras, in which a number of Jews were killed. Dr. Klar, together with Chief Rabbi Dr. Ferenc Hevesi, jointly called a strong resistance against this case of murder and Dr. Klar led a crowd of about 10,000 demonstrators to the Hungarian Parliament where they called upon the Government to arrest and prosecute the Communist murderers. After the demonstration he was arrested and imprisoned by the Russian Soviet Police. After his release from prison, his activities were closely watched by the Communist secret police. Because of his anti-Communist attitude and western-minded management of the Great Lodge B'nai B'rith, Dr. Klar was later imprisoned again on orders of the Communist Minister of the Interior. As a consequence of maltreatment suffered in prison, Dr. Klar had serious kidney hemorrhages and was under hospital treatment. He finally succeeded to escape from Hungary at the end of 1948.

I consider Dr. Klar a stanch enemy of both totalitarian dictatorships. In his fight against them he deployed exemplary courage and determination.

Msgr. BÉLA VARGA, *President.*

STATEMENT OF DR. ZOLTAN KLAR IN REGARD TO MEDICAL EXPERIENCE

I was born April 1, 1894, in Nyiregykaza, Hungary.

I attended public school from 1899 to 1903, and attended the first six grades in Nagyvarad, and the sixth to eighth grades of high school (gymnazium) from 1909 to 1911 in Debrecen.

From 1911 to 1917, I attended the Medical University in Budapest, graduated in 1917, and after taking additional work, graduated in gynecology and surgery in 1919 in Budapest.

My first medical experience was as manager of the Istvanuti Sanatorium in Budapest where I was responsible for a gynecological and maternity ward of 40 beds.

In 1920, I became the chief physician of the gynecological department of the Thelea Institute for Venereal Diseases, a job which re-

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

quired both practical work and the organization of a group of specialists to give lectures on prevention.

In 1924, while still a member of the same organization and carrying on my own private practice, I was elected a member of the Budapest County Council and Public Health Council.

In 1927, I was invited as a consultant to help modernize the consulting rooms and medical facilities of the largest prison in Budapest and also was asked to act as consultant for the department of justice.

During the thirties, in addition to my private practice and acting as chief physician of the Thelea Institute and the Batisfalvy Sanatorium, I was active on the outside in developing free treatment for venereal diseases all over the country.

In 1932, I became the chief consulting physician of the gynecological department of the Budai Ambulatorium Policlinic, which featured a free maternity and free marriage advisory service accessible to everyone.

In 1936, I was asked by the Budapest County Council to organize the International Sanitary Congress which was held in Budapest, and in which delegates of 21 nations took part, in discussing sanitation in cities of today.

In the year 1937, I was elected for life the chief consulting physician of the Budai Ambulatorium Policlinic. It was during this year that the institute was enlarged and the name changed to the Princess Magdolna Poliklinika.

In 1940, because of the anti-Jewish laws, I was called up for labor service and devoted my time and energy to organizing a modern health service for all Jews and anti-Nazis who were in labor service.

I carried on this work for 4 years until 1944 when I was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to Mauthausen and in the camp was responsible for the physical care of the refugees.

In 1946, after my return to Hungary where I had resumed my practice in 1945, I was appointed to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Medical Corps, which was as high a rank as could be secured by doctors in the Hungarian reserve army.

I practiced in Budapest as a gynecologist and surgeon at the Princess Magdolna Policlinic from 1946 to 1949 when on account of my anti-Communist activities, I was arrested by the political police of the Communist Party.

However, I managed to escape to Vienna on the 6th of December of that year and spent the next year in Vienna where my responsibilities were on a free basis taking care of Hungarian refugees in Vienna.

In 1950, I went to Paris and although not permitted to practice medicine because of French law, I have for the past 3 years worked in a free clinic receiving no money for my services which take care primarily of the Hungarian refugees in Paris.

From June 4 to November 4, 1953, I was an exchange doctor at Lebanon Hospital in New York.

My experience through all the years has been primarily in the field of gynecology and surgery. I have, however, had additional experience in the field of public health because of my service on the Budapest County Council, and in the concentration camp I had a

very general experience with very specialized experience in the field of epidemiology.

ZOLTAN KLAR.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
Erie County, City of Buffalo, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of November 1953.

MARTHA MORRIS,
Notary Public.

My commission expires March 30, 1955.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE,
New York, N. Y., December 23, 1955.

Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Miss Flexner has just informed us of your interest in the condition of Mrs. Zoltan Klar.

May I recall that Dr. John Slawson, executive vice president of the American Jewish Committee, informed you in his letter of July 28, 1954, that Mrs. Klar had suffered a nervous breakdown. This development took place immediately following the House Judiciary Committee's failure to act upon the private bill introduced by Congressman Louis B. Heller.

Upon medical advice, soon thereafter Mrs. Klar was sent for a rest to the Denver, Colo., home of her sister and brother-in-law (who is a major in the United States Army). Her condition having continued to deteriorate, in October 1954, she was placed in King's Park State Hospital, Long Island, N. Y. I understand that as a result of a series of electric and insulin shock treatments and, particularly, of subsequent applications of the more recently discovered reserpine treatment, last summer her condition showed definite signs of improvement. According to more recent news, lately her condition has again deteriorated.

I can testify to the fact that the tragic collapse of this still rather young and exceptionally well-poised woman came overnight. I was told not only by her husband, but also by a number of mutual acquaintances who had been close to her in Hungary for many years, that she had never before suffered from the slightest nervous or mental disorder, and that her sudden breakdown came to them as a complete shock. Hundreds of people who, like myself, had occasion to meet her in New York during the full year preceding the sudden start of her illness, thought it fantastic that such a fate could befall this intelligent and self-reliant person.

Even as a layman without any experience in psychiatry, I am deeply impressed by the fact that, according to her doctors, her condition is rooted in one single stubborn delusion: the apparently indelible fixed idea that the Communists are about to kill her, her husband, and her child. The psychiatrists in charge of her case are, of course, alone competent to pass judgment regarding her condition. My personal conviction is that this tragedy is a reflection of the condition the world is in today. In retrospect, Mrs. Klar's life story bears out this feeling convincingly. To mention only the salient

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

facts, during the Nazi occupation of Hungary and the deportation of her husband to Mauthausen, this Catholic-born woman was among the most determined and daring protectors and helpers of Jews in Budapest, in their extreme jeopardy. After the war, she stood faithfully by her husband in his unbending resistance to the Communist subjugation of Hungary. After the escape of her husband and small son to Austria in December 1948, she was jailed for 3 months and kept under police surveillance until her own flight in 1949. She told me, on one occasion, that the heavy truck in which she was smuggled out of Hungary (hiding in the truck's false bottom) was stopped and examined by Russian and Hungarian guards at least a dozen times.

To sum up my appraisal of Mrs. Klar's situation, may I express my humble conviction that her tragedy speaks for, not against, the favorable consideration by Congress of the United States of your noble initiative for the rescue of the Klar family. I believe that in this respect some significance attaches also to the fact that Mrs. Klar has never become a public charge in this country, the expenses of her confinement and treatment having been fully paid by her husband.

Very sincerely yours,

EUGENE HEVESI.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 1104), as amended, should be enacted.

O

Calendar No. 2055

84TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } SENATE { REPORT No. 2032

CHARLES O. FERRY AND OTHERS

MAY 21 (legislative day, MAY 7), 1956.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 909]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 909) for the relief of Charles O. Ferry and other employees of the Alaska Road Commission, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, with an amendment, and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

On page 2, line 1, strike the figure "$1,339" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "$1,239".

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to eliminate the amount requested in the inventory of 1 of the claimants for 10 parakeets, 1 canary, and 2 cases of parakeet seed.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation, as amended, is to pay the sum of $275.50 to Charles O. Ferry; the sum of $1,239 to Stanley R. Buck; the sum of $150.85 to Ray P. Cady; and the sum of $65 to Arthur T. Hartman, all of whom suffered a loss of their personal effects as the result of a fire which destroyed the quarters in which they were living at the Alaska Road Commission camp at Johnson River, Alaska, on January 11, 1953.

STATEMENT

Charles O. Ferry, Stanley R. Buck, Ray P. Cady, and Arthur T. Hartman were employees of the United States at the Johnson River

90007°—57 S. Rept., 84-2, vol. 7——41

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Maintenance Camp of the Alaska Road Commission. They were required to live in Government quarters and deductions were made from their compensation to cover the costs of housing. On January 11, 1953, the messhall-quarters and utility of the camp were completely destroyed by a fire which began in the early morning. The claims presented in this bill are for the loss of the personal property of the above-named men.

The Department of the Interior, in reporting on this legislation, recommends its enactment. The report of the Department does not specify the cause of the fire but it does state that there is no evidence of any wrongful or negligent act, either direct or contributory, involving a Government employee. Consequently, the above-mentioned individuals have no claim against the United States under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The Department of the Interior, in its report, also points out that because fire-insurance rates at stations such as Johnson River are virtually prohibitive, it is impracticable for individuals who are detailed for service at such stations to carry insurance on their personal effects.

The committee believes that the legislation should be approved. There is, of course, no legal obligation on the part of the United States Government to reimburse these claimants for their losses. Nevertheless, the committee has on previous occasions recognized the inability of employees like these to protect themselves through purchasing insurance and has approved private bills for the relief of others similarly situated, the most recent example being H. R. 2057 and H. R. 3366 which were approved by the committee April 30, 1956.

In view of the previous action of the committee and in recognition of the inability of the employees to protect themselves against loss of property such as this, the committee recommends the legislation be favorably considered.

Attached hereto and made a part hereof are the following:

(1) Report of the Department of the Interior, enclosing
(2) statements of claimants, and
(3) inventories of personal effects of claimants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1955.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CELLER: You have requested the views of this Department on H. R. 909, a bill for the relief of Charles O. Ferry and other employees of the Alaska Road Commission.

H. R. 909 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse certain employees of the United States for the loss of their personal effects in a fire at the Johnson River Maintenance Camp of the Alaska Road Commission on January 11, 1953. Because of the isolation of the Johnson River Camp, these employees were required to live in Government quarters, and deductions were made from their compensation to cover the costs of housing; 3 of the 4 employees which H. R. 909 would reimburse, i. e., Ray P. Cady, acting foreman; Charles O. Ferry, cook; and Arthur T. Hartman;

grader operator; were present at the camp at the time of the fire. The fourth, Stanley R. Buck, foreman, was on annual leave at that time.

On January 11, 1953, the messhall-quarters and utility buildings of the camp were completely destroyed by a fire which began in the early morning. Within 20 minutes of the discovery of the fire, both buildings were enveloped in flames. The three men present at the camp made every effort to prevent the spread of the fire, and they attempted to salvage their own property only after the impossibility of controlling the conflagration became obvious. The fact that the temperature was 63° below zero delayed the arrival of any assistance from the nearest camp, 18 miles distant, until too late to prevent total destruction.

Reports submitted by those present at the fire, together with the report of the general foreman at Tok and the district engineer at Fairbanks, reveal no evidence of any wrongful or negligent act, either direct or contributory, by a Government employee. Consequently, those damaged could not file claims against the United States Government under the Tort Claims Act for damages or loss of personal property.

The amounts of the claims appear to be reasonable and just. They are supported by itemized lists of the personal property lost by the four claimants which will be made available to your committee upon request. The comparatively substantial amount of the claim of Stanley R. Buck is explained by the fact that he and his wife maintained their home at the camp.

Because fire-insurance rates at stations such as the Johnson River Camp are virtually prohibitive, it is impracticable for individuals who are detailed for service at such stations to carry insurance on their personal effects. There is, of course, no legal obligation on the part of the Government to reimburse the employees at the Johnson River Camp for the value of their personal effects, even though the employees were officially assigned quarters and buildings where they were performing official duties. Nevertheless, in view of the circumstances here outlined, I believe that it is equitable and proper to recommend that these employees be reimbursed for the losses which they have sustained.

Enclosed for the use of the committee are copies of statements of the employees of the Alaska Road Commission who were present at the fire together with inventories of the personal effects lost.

We therefore recommend enactment of H. R. 909. The total cost to the Government if the proposed bill were enacted would be $1,830.35.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

D. Otis Beasley,
Administrative Assistant, Secretary of the Interior.

[Enclosures]

On January 10, 11:55 p. m. I walked through the washhouse on my way to my sleeping quarters, and everything looked all right. I went to bed.

At 1:45 a. m. January 11, I was awakened by Arthur Hartman calling "Something is on fire." I jumped from my bed and looked out

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

the door. The whole inside of the washhouse was a mass of flames. I hurried into my clothes, ran to the cookhouse, forced the door open and called Charlie Ferry. Then I rushed to the garage to get all the fire extinguishers that I could carry. By that time the fire was part way across the shoot that carried water piping from washhouse to the cookhouse. We used every fire extinguisher we had. By that time the cookhouse was on fire. I then called telephone exchange and told them to get Tok, ARC, then tried to save what we could. Saved Buck's mail, sewing machine, radio, and some ARC records. By that time the fire drove us from the building. At 3:15 a. m. Bill Joines with two other men arrived from Dot Lake at 3:45 a. m. The buildings were then completely on the ground. The wind was blowing from the washhouse to the cookhouse. We patrolled the rest of the time until the fire had died out.

(Signed) RAY P. CADY.

I was awakened by Mr. Cady at approximately 2 a. m., who told me that the camp was on fire. After I had dressed and came outside, the utility building was completely enveloped in flames and the fire had started spreading to the cookhouse. I went back in and started salvaging what personal belongings I could find and also property of the ARC and of Stanley Buck.

The flames spread so rapidly that there was little time to save anything.

(Signed) CHARLES O. FERRY, *Cook.*

On Sunday morning, January 11, at 1:45, I woke up and noticed that it was red outside, so I got up and looked, and saw that the washhouse was on fire. So I called Mr. Cady, who slept in the same building that I did. We got our clothes on and he rushed over to wake up Mr. Ferry, who was asleep in the next building, which was the messhall.

We saw there was nothing we could do with the washhouse as the fire had too much of a start, so we tried to save the messhall. But due to the lack of help, and all of our water supplies were in the washhouse, so we were unable to do so.

(Signed) ARTHUR T. HARTMAN.

CHARLES O. FERRY, BOX 1600, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

Article	Years old or condition	New value	Value at time of loss
Val-Pac, 1	New	$35.00	$35.00
Suit, 1	Fair	80.00	45.00
Do	Good	95.00	65.00
Pants, 1 pair	do	17.00	12.00
Do	do	18.95	12.00
Shirts, 5	Good or new	40.00	30.00
Wool shirt, 1	New	12.50	12.50
T-shirts, 6	Good	13.50	9.00
Shorts, 4 pair	do	8.00	6.00
Cooks' aprons, 6	Good or new	13.50	9.00
Eyeglasses, 1 pair	New	40.00	40.00
Total			275.50

(Signed) CHARLES O. FERRY.

ARTHUR T. HARTMAN, BOX 1600, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

Article	Years old or condition	New value	Value at time of loss
Wool jacket, 1	New	$25.00	$25.00
Underwear, 1 suit	Good	7.50	7.50
Wool shirt, 1	do	10.00	5.00
Overalls, 1 pair	New	5.75	5.75
Mittens, 2 pair	Fair	5.00	3.50
Socks, 2 pair	do	4.00	2.00
Thermos bottle, 1	Good	1.25	1.25
Shaving kit, 1	do	20.00	15.00
Total			65.00

(Signed) ARTHUR T. HARTMAN.

RAY P. CADY, DOT LAKE, ALASKA

Article	New	Old (present value)
1 Schick electric razor	$25.00	$25.00
3 wool shirts at $12 each	36.00	30.00
3 wool undershirts at $9 each	27.00	22.00
1 pair Korea boots	12.50	10.00
1 pair overshoes	8.50	6.00
3 pair wool socks at $1.50 each	4.50	3.00
3 pair coveralls at $9.75 each	29.25	20.00
1 tooth brush	.75	.50
1 tooth paste	.45	.35
1 fur-lined work coat	30.00	20.00
1 pair work pants	5.00	4.00
1 pair wool work pants	12.00	10.00
Total		150.85

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

STANLEY BUCK

Article	Years old, condition	Approximate value	Price estimate
Parka, alpaca lined	Good	$36	$25
Moccasins, 2 pair	do	14	7
Rugs, 5	do	35	20
Pillows, 2	do	12	6
Shoes, 2 new	New	20	20
Mackinaw coat	Fair	30	15
Bath scales	New	8	8
Hot-water bottle	do	7	7
Wool pants, 2	do	34	34
Ladies nylon uniforms, 2	do	30	30
White shirts, 2	do	10	10
Nylon hose, 4 pair	do	6	6
Hat, 1	do	5	5
Kitchen clock	do	5	5
Alarm clock	Used	7	3
Steak knives, 8	Good	8	5
Steak knives, 6 bone handles	New	10	10
Pie server, 2	Good	2	2
Radio, Zenith, 1	do	65	15
Phonograph records, 50	New and used	90	50
Attachments, sewing machine	Good		10
Mattress, Simmons, 1	New	50	50
Washing machine	1 year old	268	200
Mirrors, 2	Good	10	10
Salad set	do	3	3
Toaster GE, 1	Used	26	20
Waffle iron, electric	do	28	20
Knife sharpener, electric	New	10	10
Large cake plates and covers	Used	8	4
Chest of drawers with sewing equipment		80	45
Butcher knives, 2	Good	7	5
Meat slicer	New	16	16
Aluminum roaster, 1	Good	6	4
Aluminum kettle, 6-quart	do	5	3
One chest with felt	New	25	25
Rug, 1 9 by 12	Used	50	10
Vacuum cleaner, Hoover	do	50	20
Towels, 2 dozen, 12 new		15	12
Curtains and drapes and rods	Good	30	20
Bed lamp	do	4	2
Table lamps, 3 with shades	do	30	20
Stand lamps, 1	do	10	5
Garden hose, 100 feet	New	8	8
Lunch kits, 2	Good	5	2
Thermos jugs	do	5	2
Coffee pots, 2 Cory	do	6	6
Hand whips, 2	New	5	5
Cookbooks, 4	Good	12	12
Oven timer	New	5	5
Oven thermometer	do	3	3
Deep-fat thermometer	do	3	3
Rubber gloves, 3 pair	do	3	3
Bed, 1, and springs	Used	80	50
2 wool quilts and 1 wool blanket	Good	35	25
1 bedspread	do	8	6
Used clothes but in good condition:			
3 uniforms			
5 house dresses			
2 pair men's wool pants			
2 wool shirts			
4 work shirts			
Other women's apparel (estimated value)		50	50
Parakeets, 10		70	70
Canary, 1	10	10	10
Parakeet seed, 2 cases		20	20
Handmade articles:			
Dresser scarfs, 4		15	15
Pillow slips, 6 pair		24	24
1 hand-quilted quilt		30	30
2 lace table cloths		16	12
6 hand-painted spode china cups		36	36
Jewelry chest and articles—necklace, brooches, rings, earrings and other jewels, estimated			50
Medicine and equipment, nurse's, estimated			25
2 needle pictures		20	20
2 oil paintings		50	50
Total			1,339